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AN HISTORICAL JOURNAL
of the
EXPEDITIONS, *by SEA and LAND,*
to the NORTH of
CALIFORNIA;

in
1768, 1769, and 1770:

when
SPANISH ESTABLISHMENTS

Were first made at

SAN - DIEGO *and* MONTE - REY.

From a *Spanish MS.* Translated by *William Reveley, Esq.*

Published by *Dalrymple.* K

1790.

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AN HISTORICAL JOURNAL

OF THE

EXPEDITIONS, BY SEA AND LAND,

TO THE NORTH OF CALIFORNIA,

1791, 1792, 1793, and 1794.

BY FRANCIS P. BARNES, ESQ.

OF THE ARMY.

SAN DIEGO AND MONTE-REY.

FROM A JOURNAL KEPT BY WILLIAM B. RAY, ESQ.

OF THE ARMY.

1790.

LONDON,

PRINTED BY GEORGE BIRD,

AT THE ARCADE, OPPOSITE ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, AND AT THE ARCADE, OPPOSITE ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, AND AT THE ARCADE, OPPOSITE ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

November 1790.

I RECEIVED in 1783, from Dr. *Robertson*, the celebrated Historian, a present of the *Spanish MS.* of which the following is a *Translation*: It was written by an *Officer* employed in the *Expedition*, but I think proper to omit *his name*, unless I had his consent and approbation to insert It.

The *Spanish MS.* is entitled

“ Diario Historico de los Viages de Mar y Tierra,
“ Hechos al Norte de la California de orden del Exmō
“ S^{or} *Marques de Croix*, Vi-Rey, Gobernador y Capitan-
“ General de la Nueva-España; y por direccion del
“ Yllustrissimo S^{or} *Don Joseph de Galvez*, del Consejo y
“ Camara de S. M. en el Supremo de Yndias, Yntendente
“ de Exercito, Visitador-General de este Reyno; Execu-
“ tados por la tropa destinada a dicho obgeto al mando
“ de *Don Gaspar de Portola*, Capitan de Dragones en el
“ Regimiento de Españā, y Gobernador en dicha Peninsula;
“ y por los Paquebots el *San Carlos* y *San Antonio*, al
“ mando de *Don Vicente Vila*, Piloto del numero de
“ primeros de la Real Armada, y de *Don Juan Perez*,
“ de la Navegacion de *Philipinas*.”

It was obligingly translated for me by Mr. REVELEY,
Father to that ingenious Architect, N^o 75 Titchfield
Street, whose *Drawings* of *Greece* and *Egypt* have been
fo

so universally admired, by all who have had the pleasure of seeing them; I afterwards got it corrected by a Spanish Friend.

I have added, to the *Map of California* by Don Miguel Costanzo, the Engineer on this Expedition, some *Views of the Coast*, from a *French MS Voyage* in my possession, and have joined, to compleat the Knowledge of the *Parts herein* mentioned, a Plate containing a Plan of *San Francisco*, different from that I formerly published, with a *Chart* of part of the *West Coast of California* from a Spanish MS; and on the same Plate I have given a *Plan and View* of the *Balle de Bandera*, from the same French Voyage.

As this MS frequently refers to *Cabrera-Bueno*, I have therefore translated that Author's *Description* of the *Coast of California*; as I thought it would be acceptable to the Publick, it was published in a *Treatise of Navigation*, printed at *Manila*, 1734, f^o it is in many Places very *obscure*, and extremely *ill-pointed*, which encreases that obscurity; I have rendered it as nearly *literal* as possible: and I have added the Translation of a part of the *French Voyage* abovementioned.

I shall conclude with my acknowledgments to Dr. Robertson for His Present, and to Mr. Revely for the favour He did me in translating It: The *First Steps of a New-Establishment* are always *curious*.

Dalrymple.

conducive to the regulation and increase of the Commerce, Mines and settlement of these Countries.

But, however well his Excellency understood the necessity of these informations, in order to proceed with certainty in the execution of his designs, he was much embarrassed with the difficulty of finding people of sufficient abilities for such a Commission; when the illustrious *Don Joseph de Galvez*, appointed to visit the Provinces of *Cinaloa* and *Sonora*, instigated by the same zeal as the Viceroy, took off the weight of this difficulty, by offering to go personally to *California*, to fulfill these great ideas, and to put into execution some projects, that were esteemed to be of the greatest importance.

His Excellency the Viceroy applauded and accepted the generous offer of the illustrious *Don Joseph de Galvez*, and giving him every assistance, as well Military as Political, the Visitor-General prepared for his Voyage, and left *Mexico* the 9th of April, 1768.

In May of the same year He arrived at the Port of *San Blas*, a Fort and Settlement, lately made, on the Coast of *New Galicia*, in the *South Sea*, where the Vessels, designed for the Navigation and Trade of *Sonora*, had been built, and where they were then constructing other Vessels, to be employed in the Intercourse and Trade of *California*.

Being at this Port, with intention to sail for the *Peninsula*, *Don Joseph de Galvez* received some dispatches from *Mexico*,
in

in which the Viceroy included an Order he had lately received from the Court, concerning the care and vigilance necessary on the Western Coast of *California*; and added his recommendation to send, by Sea, an Expedition to the famous Port of *Monterrey*.

The care and protection of the Coasts of *California* was one of the Objects which properly engaged the attention of the Viceroy, and from this motive he again recommended to *Don Joseph de Galvez* a matter, the importance of which would be visible in the Order of the King, leaving the execution entirely to his discretion.

But before giving an account of *Don Joseph de Galvez's* operations, it will be proper to say something of the Coasts of *California*, the objects of the Government's attention; explaining at the same time, the state of the *Peninsula*, and, generally, the affairs of the *South Sea*; at the time of the arrival of *Don Joseph de Galvez* at *San Blas*, to show what precautions were taken, and how little assistance can be expected in such distant Countries.

Under the name of the *Outer*, or *Western*, Coast of *California*, are meant the Coasts of *North America* upon the *Asiatic Ocean*, or as it is called the *South Sea*, for the great extent of more than 500 nautic leagues, between *Cape San Lucas* in $22^{\circ} 48'$ N° Latitude, and *Rio de los Reyes* in 43° — We do not mention *Rio de los Reyes* as the limit, but only as the extent of the *Spanish* discoveries; ^a although

^a Citamos al *Rio de los Reyes* no como limite pero si como termino de lo descubierto de ellas por los Navegantes de nuestra Nacion, aun que no se estiende atanto lo conquistado, y reducido por los Espanoles a la obediencia de su Augusto Monarca, cuyo Dominio no reconocen aun todas las Naciones comprehendidas dentro de la Peninsula. MS.

although it is not to be understood to have been all conquered and reduced to the obedience of our august Monarch, whose dominion is not acknowledged even by all the nations comprehended in the *Peninsula*, if its *Isthmus* (or part by which it is united to the *Continent*) be reckoned between the river *Colorado* and Port *San Diego*, two Points, which, with little difference, fall under the parallel of $32^{\circ} 30' N^{\circ}$ Latitude.

The subdued part of *California*, beginning from *Cape San Lucas*, only reaches to $30^{\circ} \frac{1}{2} N^{\circ}$ Latitude, where is the Mission of *Santa Maria*, at a little distance from the Bay of *San Luis Gonzaga*, a very convenient and safe Port, in the *Sea of Cortes*, or the *Californian Gulph*; but all this Tract was scarcely peopled by any but the natives, collected in small numbers at the Missions, and the rest dispersed in different moveable *rancherias*, which acknowledged, as their head, the nearest Mission. These people (whose numbers are very limited) except in being catechised and made Christians, preserved in every thing the same manner of getting their livelihood as in their Pagan state; that is, hunting and fishing, and living among the mountains, where they gather the seeds and fruits that the country yields without culture.

The *Spaniards*, really such, and other casts generally so called in *America*, settled in the *Peninsula*, did not amount to 400 souls, including in this number the families of the soldiers in the Fortress of *Loreto*, and those of some people who call themselves Miners, and who inhabit the southern part; from whence may be inferred,

inferred, how little the inhabitants themselves can be reckoned upon, for the defence of their Coasts; and the facility which is presented to any strangers to settle upon them, without danger of meeting with opposition; more particularly, if they should attempt to land to the Northward, in the celebrated Ports of *San Diego* and *Monterrey*: a case that might bring with it fatal consequences, as they might take possession of the Lands, and fortify themselves, without any information reaching Government, or if it did, too late to prevent irreparable loss.

Upon the *South Sea*, in the whole that fronts the Coasts of *New Spain*, no other Vessels are known, but the Packet Boats, lately constructed at *San Blas*, and two others, of small burden, which served the expelled Missionarys of *California*, for communicating with the neighbouring and opposite Coasts, of *Sonora* and *New Galicia*: in these few Vessels consist the whole Maritime Force that could be opposed to all foreign invasions.

Considering then the orders received, and the small assistance that Province could yield, knowing equally that the best means could not be immediately employed, Don *Joseph de Galvez* did not give up the undertaking in which he was engaged; on the contrary, he overcame, by perseverance, the difficulties, overlooking the inconveniencies. He perceived the necessity of settling the discovered part of *California* with useful people, capable of cultivating the Lands, of profiting by the rich productions

in minerals, Cochineal and other things, and able to take arms, in defence of their homes, when occasion required: but the Countries, comprehended under the name of *California*, being so extensive, as before-mentioned, it was not less necessary to make new settlements as far as possible to the Northward, which, joining with those to the Southward, might mutually sustain each other.

No one is ignorant of the repeated and expensive expeditions, which, to realize this project, and to examine the Western Coast of *California*, were set on foot in the two last centuries; especially the last and successful expedition of the General *Sebastian Vizcaino*, in the year 1602, when he discovered the Ports of *San Diego* in $32^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}$ N^o Latitude, and *Monterrey* in $36^{\circ} 40'$ N^o Latitude; whereupon the Royal Schedule of Phillip the 3d ordered, that the Port of *Monterrey* should be occupied and peopled, the value of which Port was well known from that time, entrusting this important affair to the same *Sebastian Vizcaino*: but, notwithstanding the orders of that Monarch were given with the greatest attention, and conceived in terms which seemed to remove every difficulty, and overcome every impossibility, yet they were not carried into due effect, but the reasons, which prevented the execution, do not appear, excepting that *Vizcaino* died, whilst he was preparing for the enterprize.

The same political motives, which operated at that time, acting still for executing these orders, and others accumulating,

accumulating, prudence dictated what measures to pursue in the present circumstances.

With this view *Don Joseph de Galvez*, resolved, in a council at *San Blas*, in which he presided, on the 16th May, 1768, with the assistance of the Commandant of that department, of the Officers of the Army, and of the Pilots that were present, that they would again set about this enterprize with more foundation, occupying at once both the Ports of *San Diego* and *Monterrey*, establishing in them a Garrison and Mission, and securing by that means possession of the country to our august Sovereign against the pretensions of foreign visitors, reserving to a more convenient opportunity the augmentation of those Settlements, and giving them all the strength that may be thought necessary.

The Maritime Expedition was then resolved upon, and the Vessels were appointed in which it was to be executed: the *San Carlos* and *San Antonio* were fixed upon, as being the largest and strongest; but as *Don Joseph de Galvez* was to go to *California* to take new measures, and to give various orders for the same purpose, he deferred at that time naming the Officers and troops to be sent, as also the Missionarys that were to be taken from the said *Peninsula*.

The Packet Boats were not at that time at *San Blas*, but were supposed to be on their return to that Port, from whence they had sailed in the month of
March

March preceding, with troops to *Guaimas* in the Province of *Sonora*, for which reason, leaving to the Commander of that department the orders necessary for a quick dispatch, *Don Joseph de Galvez* embarked for *California* on the 24th of May, in the *Bilander Cinaloa*, and on the 5th of July landed in the Bay of *Cerralvo*, after having visited the *Islands Isabella*, and the *Marias*, and the Port of *Mazatlan* on the Coast of *Cinaloa*.

In the mean time, an estimate was made of every thing necessary for so long and difficult a Voyage; and although the Commander of *San Blas*, and all the people to be employed in this important enterprize, were very solicitous against any delay, The return of the Vessels being prolonged, by reason of contrary winds, added to the difficulties they afterwards met with in their Voyage to *California*, the Maritime Expedition was greatly retarded.

Meanwhile the Visitor-General laboured with unwearied diligence; and finding in *California*, *Subjects of great importance* worthy to occupy his attention, he never lost sight of the projected enterprize, the good success of which he wished to secure by every means possible. The Maritime Expedition did not appear to him sufficient to obtain the end proposed; he considered the infinite risks and disasters to which the Vessels must be exposed in so long a Voyage, which might be called new, from the very little that was known concerning it. The diseases that might attack them in such long Voyages, and other inevitable contingencies; from these reflections arose

arose the resolution to send another Expedition *by Land*, which being directed to the same end as the Maritime, they might lend or receive the assistance that each other might be in want of.

To this end, *Don Joseph de Galvez* sent letters to all the Missions of the *Peninsula*, with a charge to the Reverend Fathers that they should all contribute; and that, without fail, they should send the ornaments and sacred vessels for the new Missions, with dried fruits and liquors for the said expeditions, and also horses and mules.

The necessaries and provisions for the Land Expedition were embarked at the Fort of *Loreto*, on board of four Launches, to carry them to the Bay of *San Luis Gonzaga*, from whence they were to be sent to the Mission of *Santa Maria*, the last and farthest Northward, which was appointed the rendezvous, whereto the troops, the drovers, and the herdsmen, with the cattle of all forts, which were to be carried by land, both for burden and to stock the projected Settlements.

This troop was composed of forty men of the company of *California*, to whom were joined thirty *Indian* Volunteers, from the Missions, armed with bows and arrows, all were to march under the command of the Governor of the *Peninsula*, *Don Gaspar de Portola*; but *Don Joseph de Galvez* found it more convenient to divide them into two

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parties.

* Y caldos para dhos viages, Cavalleria, y Mulada.

parties. The Captain of the Fort of *Loreto*, *Don Fernando Rivera y Moncada*, was to conduct the first, as explorer, with twenty-five men of his party, and some of the friendly *Indians*, with the black cattle; and the Governor-Commandant was to follow, as chief of the expedition, with the remainder of the men and provisions.

The march of the first party, according to the aforesaid dispositions, was to be in the beginning of December, but the badness of the roads and the difficulty of keeping the cattle together, and conducting them through a Country where pasture was very scarce, as well as water, such as the Northern parts of the ancient *California*, retarded considerably the march, and the black cattle, that arrived at the Mission of *Santa Maria* in the beginning of March, 1769, was quite unable to prosecute the journey, so that it was absolutely necessary to leave them at *Velicata*, to recover their strength, deferring to a more favourable opportunity the conducting them, which was afterwards done.

A new Mission was founded in *Velicata*, which was named the Mission of *San Fernando*, this place being about 20 leagues distant from the Mission of *Santa Maria*, very much frequented by the Pagan Nations of the Northern parts of *California*: a sufficient guard was left in it, and from hence the first party of the Land Expedition pursued its march for *San Diego*, on the 24th of March of the same year.

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The second party of the Expedition, under the Governor, began its march from *Velicata* on the 15th of May, having with them the President of the Missions of *California*, the Reverend Father *Junipero Serra*; in whom, in an advanced age, neither the excessive and unavoidable fatigues of so long a journey, nor those which must attend the future apostleship of *Monterrey*, were capable of abating the ardent zeal which he possessed, for the conversion of the numerous Gentiles, to the knowledge of the true GOD, and his Holy Religion.

The Packet Boats, the *San Carlos* and the other, ^a which, by order of *Don Joseph de Galvez*, were to go to the Port *de la Paz*, in *Southern California*, to take on board the veteran troop with necessaries and provisions for the new Establishments at *San Diego* and *Monterrey*, were long in arriving there, for reasons that have been already given. The *San Carlos* arrived about the middle of December, but, having laboured much at sea, with strong contrary winds, was leaky, her seams having opened; and it was requisite that she should be hove down, to examine her sides and keel, a difficult operation in a place destitute of almost every thing needful for the purpose, however, it was compleated under the inspection of *Don Joseph de Galvez*, who assisted personally in the business, and in less than fifteen days the Vessel received all her cargo on board; and being ready to sail, the

^a MS. *Principe*, but it was the *San Antonio*, and therefore *Principe* is not the Vessel's name, but probably means the *Principal* or *Chief* Vessel. D

the troop was embarked, which consisted of twenty-five men of the Free Company of *Catalonian* Volunteers with their Lieutenant, *Don Pedro Fages*, who had been ordered from the expedition of *Sonora*; the Engineer, *Don Miguel Costanso*; and the Surgeon, *Don Pedro Prat*: there likewise embarked, for the spiritual assistance of all, the Reverend Father *Francis Fernando Parron*, a religious of the College of *Propaganda fide*, of *San Fernando* of *Mexico*, who was destined to remain in *San Diego*, to be the founder of that Mission.

About this time news was received of the other Packet Boat, the *San Antonio*, being near the Port, she had met with a strong NW wind, which had driven her to leeward, and forced her to bear away for *Pulmo*, a road which has some shelter from that wind, on the South Coast of the *Peninsula*, from whence the Captain, *Don Juan Perez*, sent advice of this event; *Don Joseph de Galvez* apprehended, that during the force of these NW winds, the Vessel might be driven still more to leeward, if the Pilots should endeavour to gain the Port; for which reason, he sent an order to the Captain to go to the Bay of *Saint Bernabé* situated at Cape *San Lucas*, on the same Coast, being the Southernmost part of the *Peninsula*, to which place *Don Joseph de Galvez* determined to go himself in the Packet Boat the *Conception*.

The *Conception* and the *San Carlos* put to sea, at the same time, from the Port *de la Pas*, on the 10th
January,

January, 1769, and failed in company till the 14th, on which day they came to an anchor in the Bay of *San Bernabé*; but the *San Antonio* being not yet arrived, *Don Joseph de Galvez* resolved to send forward the *San Carlos*, and the next day in the evening this Packet Boat hoisted anchor, and failed for *San Diego*.

The *San Antonio* arrived in the Bay of *San Bernabé* in the latter end of January, and, though in good condition, the Visitor-General resolved to heave her down and examine her; after being repaired, in the same manner as the *San Carlos*, she put to sea, bound to the same place, on the 15th February.

There is a difficulty in the navigation of the exterior Coast of *California*, owing to the constant North and NW winds, that, with little interruption, reign all the year, and are directly contrary to the Voyage, the Coast running NW and SE, which obliges all Vessels to leave the Coast, and put off to Sea till they meet with variable and fair winds, in order to get to the Northward with them as far as necessary, and then to bear away for the Port to which they are bound.

On this account the two Packet Boats being ordered to pursue the method beforementioned, made their Voyages to *San Diego*, but with different fortune; for the *San Carlos* met with such contrary winds and calms, that after having failed more than two hundred leagues from the Coast, for want of water, was obliged to stand in for the land, and come to an anchor in search of some; they found

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it, in the Island of *Cerros*, with great difficulty and labour, the Vessel keeping under-sail between the Main and the Island, which has not any shelter, nor road where they could let go an $\phi \rightarrow$ without danger of losing it, the bottom being every where foul.

Having finished her watering, she again put to sea, on the 26th of March, and on the 29th of April arrived at the Port of *San Diego*, being 110 days from her leaving the Port of *la Paz*; but the fatigues the crew and troops underwent in so long and troublesome a voyage, in the depth of winter, could not be otherwise than excessive, and they arrived in a deplorable state. Every one without exception was infected with the Scurvy, so that at the time of their arrival at *San Diego*, two of the men were already dead of that distemper, and the greatest part of the crew, and half the troops, were confined to their beds, only four of the sailors being able to do duty, who were assisted by the remainder of the troops in working the Vessel.

The *San Antonio*, having sailed a month after the *San Carlos*, had the good luck to make her passage in 59 days, and arrived at *San Diego* on the 11th of April; but half the crew were equally infected with the Scurvy, having lost also two men in that distemper: in the midst of these troubles there was great joy at their meeting. After mooring the *San Carlos* in a convenient place, the attention of the Officers was immediately applied to the care of the sick.

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The first business was to look out for a watering place, in order to fill the casks with good water for the use of the People; for which purpose, on the 1st of May, the Officers, *Don Pedro Fages*, *Don Miguel Costanso*, and the second Captain of the *San Carlos*, *Don Jorge Estorace*, with the Soldiers and Sailors that were most able to undergo the labour, to the number of twenty-five men, disembarked, and keeping on the Western shear of the Port, discovered, at a little distance, a company of *Indians* armed with bows and arrows, to whom they made signs with a white flag, calling them to make peace; but the *Indians*, measuring their pace by that of our people, would not suffer us to get nearer to them, for more than half an hour, neither could our men get on faster, as they had, by being such a long time on board, in some measure lost the use of their legs. The *Indians* stopped now and then, upon some height, to observe our people, and plainly shewing signs of fear of the strangers, though they seemed to endeavour to hide it. They placed one end of their bows on the ground, and, taking the other end in their hand, they danced, turning round with incredible celerity; but on the approach of our men they fled with the same swiftness. At length we contrived to draw near them, by sending a single Soldier, who laying his arms upon the ground, and using gestures of peace, was permitted to approach them. He made them some presents, while the rest of our men were coming up, who also recommended themselves by presents of ribbands, beads and toys, asking them by signs where water might be got. The *Indians* then
making

making signs towards a wood, at a distance to the NE, gave them to understand that there was a river, or brook, and that they would shew it them.

They then travelled about three leagues, when they came to the banks of a river bordered on both sides by willows and poplar trees very full of leaves; the river was about twenty yards wide, the water running into a creek which, at high water, would receive a launch, and made it convenient for watering.

Among the trees were a variety of shrubs and sweet smelling plants, such as rosemary, sage and roses, and above all a great quantity of wild vines, which at that season were in flower. The face of the country was pleasant, and the lands near the banks of the river seemed to be an excellent soil, and capable of producing all sorts of fruits. The river came from very high Mountains, in a spacious channel which turned to the East and NE; and about a musket shot from it, towards the mountains, they saw a town, or *Rancheria*, of the *Indians*, which appeared to be composed of branches of trees, and huts in a pyramidal form, covered with earth. At the sight of their friends, with the company they brought, all the people, men, women and children, came out, inviting the guests to their houses. The women were decently clothed in their manner, being covered

covered from the waist to the knees with thick nets doubled. The *Spaniards* entered the town, which contained from thirty to forty families. On one side of it was observed an inclosure, made with boughs and trunks of trees, in which, they gave us to understand, they took shelter from their enemies when attacked.—A fortification impregnable to such arms as were in use among them.

These Natives are of a good size, well made and active; they go naked, without any other cloathing than a girdle, like a net, of *Ixtle* or very fine *Pita*, which they get from a plant called *Lechuguilla*; their Quivers, which they stick between the girdle and the body, are made of Wild - Cat, Coyote, Wolf, or Deer skins; their Bows are two yards long. Besides these arms they use a sort of Macana of very hard wood, the form of which is very like a short and crooked Sabre, this they throw at a distance, cutting the air with great violence; they can send it farther than a stone, and never go into the fields without it; if they meet with a Viper or other noxious animal they throw their Macana at it, and generally divide it in two pieces, as the *Spaniards* saw during their intercourse with them: in their nature they are proud, rude in manners, avaricious, great jokers and boasters, though of little courage. They make great account of their strength, and esteem the strongest man the bravest. They are eager for any rags; but after

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cloathing

cloathing many of them, on different occasions, the next day they always appeared naked.

There are in the Country Deer and Wild Hogs,^a many Hares, Rabbits, Squirrels, Wild Cats and Rats. abundance of Ringdoves,^b Quails, Larks, *Sensontles*, Starlings, Cardinals and *Chupamirtos*; Jackdaws, Crows and Sparrow-Hawks; Alcatraces, Seagulls, Divers, and other Sea-birds of prey. There is no want of Ducks and Geese, of different sorts and sizes. There is a variety of Fish, the best is the Sole^c and the Flounder, which, besides being of an excellent flavour, are of a large size, weighing from fifteen to twenty pounds. In the months of July and August you may take Bonitos at pleasure, in any quantity: all the year round there are Whittings,^d *Burgaos*, Mackrel, Lampreys, Thornbacks, Muscles, and Shell-fish of all sorts. In the winter they have Sardinas, in as great plenty as on the Coast of *Galicia* and *Ayamonte*. The principal food of the *Indians* that inhabit the shoar of this Port, is fish; they eat much Shell-fish, upon the account of the ease with which they gather them. They use Boats made of flags, which they manage dextrously with paddles, or oars.

^a Venados, Verrandos, Muchas Liebres, Conejos, Ardillas, Gattos Monteses, y Ratas

^b Tortolas torcafas, las Codornices, Calandrias, Sensontles, Tordos, Cardenales y Chupamirtos, Grajos, Cuervos, y Gavilanes, Alcatraces, Gabiotas, Buzos.

^c El Lenguado, y la Solla

^d Meros, Burgaos, Cavallas, Cazones, Rayas, Almejas, y Mariscos de todas especies

oars with two blades; their fish-gigs are of wood, long and pointed with very sharp bone, let into the wood; they are so dextrous in throwing them, that they rarely miss their mark.

Having found a watering place, the *Spaniards* returned on board; and as the Vessels were a good distance from the Creek into which the River fell, the two Captains, *Don Vicente Vila* and *Don Juan Perez*, determined to get as near it as they could, to save labour to the men in rowing the launches; but this was done with much difficulty; because the the sick encreased daily, so that the most afflicted died; and added to the labour of the few that were able to work.

Near the beach, towards the Eastern part, a small inclosure was made, with a parapet of earth and fascines, which was mounted with two guns, and some of the sails and awnings were landed, with which two large Tents were made, for an Hospital; they put on one side their things, the two Officers, the Missionaries and the Surgeon; and every thing being in order to receive the sick, they were brought on shoar in the boats, and accomodated in the rooms as conveniently as they could be.

These attentions were not however sufficient to restore their health, medicines and fresh provisions were wanting, being almost entirely consumed during the voyage. The Surgeon supplied the want of them, as well as he could, with certain

certain herbs, that he searched for with great trouble in the fields, the virtues of which were known to him, and of which he stood in need himself, as much as the sick, finding he was almost overcome with the same distemper as themselves. The cold was felt severely at night in the barracks, and the sun by day; changes which caused the sick to suffer extremely, two or three dying every day, so that the number appointed for the Expedition, which was originally more than ninety men, was reduced to only eight Soldiers, and as many Sailors, in condition to attend to the preservation of the Vessels, the management of the boats, and the care of the Block-House and the sick.

There was no news of the Land Expedition, the environs of the Port were examined; they had searched for the track of Horses feet, but had not discovered any, nor could they account for the delay; but on the 14th of May, the *Indians* informed some Soldiers, who were on the *Playa*, some men armed like them were coming from the Southward of the Port; and they explained very well by signs, that they travelled on horseback: all were much rejoiced at this news, which was soon found to be true, by the first party coming in sight: the *Spaniards* saluted each other with a festive volley of musketry, shewing afterwards, by their voices and embraces, their mutual satisfaction, as both parties hoped now to find a reciprocal relief in their necessities. All the men by land arrived safe, neither had they one sick,

sick, after a march of two months; but they were at half-allowance, having no more provisions than three sacks of flour, of which the allowance was two cakes a day for each man.

They rested that day near the quarters of the sick; got a supply of provisions, to recover their strength; and the Officers thought proper to move their quarters near the river, which had not been before done; because it was not judged prudent to divide their small force, which was employed in guarding the Vessels and the people on shoar, having attention at the same time to the greater convenience and quickness of communication; not to fatigue too much the men who rowed the Launch, as the want of beasts of burden, obliged them to employ men, for what was to be done on shoar.

They then all moved to the new camp, which was pitched a league more to the North, on the right of the river, upon a rising ground of middling height, where more care could be taken of the sick, whom the Surgeon, *Don Pedro Prat*, never left, and attended with the utmost kindness: But finding they did not get any better, and that in all likelihood the two Packets could not fail for want of men, it was seriously thought of sending one to *San Blas*, with letters to inform the Viceroy, and the Visitor-General, of the state of both

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Expeditions.

Expeditions. *Don Juan Perez*, Captain of the Chief Vessel, was named for that purpose; *Don Vicente Vila* resolving to remain at *San Diego* till he received fresh orders, and the supply of men necessary to execute what his superiors should determine on.

The Packet Boat was unloaded; part of the cargo was carried to the camp, and the remainder on board the *San Carlos*; every thing was prepared, and, when just ready to sail, the Governor, *Don Gaspar de Portola*, arrived, on the 29th of June, with the Second Party of the Expedition, under his Command.

He enquired into the state of affairs at *San Diego*, and being very desirous that the expedition by sea should have its full effect, he offered sixteen of the men under his command, to *Don Vicente Vila*, that he might proceed on the Voyage to *Monterrey*. But, as there was not one sailor among them, *Vila* could not accept the offer, especially as he had lost all his Officers, viz. Mate, Boatswain, and Cockswain of the Launch, without having any men left fit to supply their places.

The Governor considering that the unlucky accidents that had happened to the Vessels, ought not to prevent his proceeding on his march to *Monterrey* by land, as all his Soldiers, and the rest of his people, were in good health, and that in his division he had 163 Mules laden with provisions, reckoning also the supply he expected

expected in the Packet Boat called the *San Joseph*, which, according to advices received from the Visitor General, must be on its Voyage to the same place; he resolved, notwithstanding that Port was at so great a distance, to continue his march, in quest of it, without delay, for fear of having the passage of the mountains that lay in their way blocked up by snow, for they knew, by experience in this very year, that much snow had fallen even at *San Diego*, the mountains of which were seen covered with snow, by those who came by sea, in the month of April.

With this intelligence the Governor hastened his dispositions, and proposed to the two Officers, *Don Pedro Fages* and *Don Miguel Costanso*, to follow him with the Soldiers that were able to march, which at that time were only six: the Officers agreed to his proposal: and, after having made a report to his Excellency the Viceroy, and to the Visitor-General, of every thing that had happened, and what had been agreed upon till that time, the Packet Boat, *San Antonio*, failed with the Dispatches on the 9th June, her crew consisting of only eight men.

There was left at *San Diego* the guard, which was judged sufficient, for the safety of the Mission, and of the sick, with the Surgeon, *Don Pedro Prat*, to continue his care of them; there was also left a sufficient number of Horses and Mules for the service of the whole; and, in order to establish the new Mission, there likewise remained

remained the Reverend Fathers *Fr. Junipero Serra*, *Fr. Juan Vizcaino* and *Fr. Fernando Larron*, although the first, obliged to suspend his journey on account of weariness and fatigue in the former journey, waited for a passage by sea to *Monterrey*, which place he had chosen for his residence; and the Reverend Fathers *Fr. Juan Crespi* and *Fr. Juan Gomez* followed the Expedition in its Course.

They left *San Diego* the 14th of June of that year, 1769. The two Partys marched in company; the Commandant ordering it so, on account of the number of Horses and beasts of burden, as those, with necessaries and provisions only, which were thought requisite to feed all the people for six months, in order to provide against any delay of the Packet Boats, amounted to one hundred; though it was reckoned next to an impossibility but one of them, at least, must arrive within that time at *Monterrey*.

In their march they observed the following order: at the head of them went the Commandant, with the Officers, the six Volunteers of *Catalonia*, which were got at *San Diego*, and some friendly *Indians*, with shovels, spades, iron-bars, axes and other implements of Pioneers, to grub up trees and level and open a passage where necessary; next followed the drove of beasts, in four divisions with their drivers, and a sufficient number of Soldiers for an escort, with every division; in the Rear Guard,

Guard, came the Captain *Don Fernando Rivera* with the rest of the Troop and the Indian Friends, with the Convoy of Horses and Mules.

The Soldiers of the Garrison of *California*, justice and equity oblige us to say, went through infinite labour in this Expedition. They make use of two sorts of arms, offensive and defensive; the defensive are the Buff-coat and the Target; the first of which is made in the fashion of a Cassock without sleeves; it is composed of six or seven layers of white skins of deer pressed together, and impenetrable to the arrows of the Indians, unless shot from a very small distance. The Target has on both sides the raw hide of a Bull; it is worn on the left arm, and with it, either clubs or arrows are parried. The horseman defends both himself and his horse; he uses, besides the above, a sort of apron of Neat's leather, hung to the pommel of the saddle, with a fall on each side, called Arms or Fenders, which covers his thighs and legs, to save them from hurt when passing through the woods.* Their offensive arms are the Lance, which they manage very dextrously on horseback, the Broad-sword, and a short Gun which they carry generally in its case. They are men of great strength, capable of bearing great fatigue, obedient, resolute, nimble, and, we have no doubt in saying, the best horsemen in the world, and the sort of Soldiers that

* Corriendo en el monte.

that best earn and deserve the pay of the August Monarch they serve.

It must be considered, that the daily marches of this Party, could not be long; with such a train, and so many incumbrances, through unknown countries without roads, without reckoning other causes, which sometimes obliged them to halt, and to encamp early: for example, the necessity of exploring the country, daily to regulate the distances by the watering places, taking in consequence the necessary precautions, setting out in the afternoon, after having given water to the beasts at that time, from the certain information that, in the next march, they should find none, or little water, and a scarcity of pasture.

The resting days were regulated by the necessity, every fourth day, more or less, according to extraordinary fatigue, occasioned by the roughness of the roads, labour of the Pioneers, or the straggling of the beasts, which happened seldom amongst the Horses, and were to be sought after by their track. At other times upon account of the sick, which, as we advanced, increased in number, owing to the great fatigue, and to the excessive heat and cold they suffered, which took away their strength.

But the greatest risque, and the worst Enemy in these Expeditions, is from the beasts themselves; These creatures, in the night, very easily take fright in a strange country:

It

It is sufficient, para dar Estampida (the phrase used in this country) to see a *Cuyote*,^a a Fox, a bird which passes flying, or the dust driven by the wind, to strike a panick, and to make them run many leagues, precipitating themselves down precipices, and into Rocky Places, beyond the power of human diligence to stop them. It is then an immense labour to collect them again, not always possible to be done, and those that are not killed, are often lamed so as to be useless for a long time.

But this Expedition did not suffer any considerable delay by these accidents, owing to the great care and vigilance that was constantly taken; though the beasts did sometimes take fright, no prejudice arose from it, as it was always of short duration.

In the manner that I have described, the *Spaniards* performed their marches, traversing immense countries, more pleasant, and more fertile, the farther Northward; in general, inhabited by great numbers of *Indians*, who came out to receive them, and sometimes accompanied them from one place to another, being a friendly and quiet people, especially from *San Diego* forward.

The most sprightly and most industrious *Indians* are those that inhabit the Islands, and the Coast of the Canal of *Santa Barbara*; they live in towns, and their houses are in a spherical form, nearly in the shape of of a half-orange, covered with flags, they have them of
twenty

twenty yards in diameter: every house contains three or four families; the fire-place is in the middle, and in the upper part, there is an air-hole or Chimney to carry out the smoke. These people in no way contradicted the affability and friendly behaviour that the *Spaniards* experienced in former times, when *Sebastian Vizcaino* visited this Coast: Both the men and the women are of a good size and appearance, delight in painting their faces and bodies; they wear great plumes of feathers, and little bands in their hair, with various ornaments, such as bugles and coral beads of various colours. The men go entirely naked, except in cold weather, in which they wear long cloaks made of Otter skins tanned, and another sort made of the same skins cut in long pieces, which they twist in such a manner that all the fur keeps outward, they then weave these pieces together so as to form a web, and give them the twist beforementioned.

The women are more decent, having a cincture of deer skin about their waists, which covers them before and behind below the knees; they wear a loose coat of Otter skins on their bodies, neatly made; it is they who weave the baskets and vessels of different sorts, made of reeds, in a great variety of beautiful shapes, according to the uses for which they are designed, either to eat off, to drink out of, or to keep their seeds in, and for other purposes, as these people are ignorant of the use of clay, which the *Indians* of *San Diego* make use of.

The

The men make beautiful Baskets ^a of wood, strongly inlaid with coral or bone, and large vessels with narrow mouths ^b which have the appearance of being turned in a lathe, and could not be more neatly hollowed with that machine, nor made of a form more perfect: they give to the whole a polish that seems to be the work of an able artificer. Large vessels to hold water are made of flags, very strong, and pitched on the inside, nearly in the form of our earthen jars.

To eat the seeds, which they use instead of bread, they first toast them in great troughs, ^a throwing among the seeds some pebbles, or flints, heated red hot, they then keep the trough in motion that the seeds may not burn, and, when they are enough toasted, they grind them in stone mortars; some of these mortars are very large, and as well worked as if done with the best iron tools. The patience, perseverance and labour employed in these works deserve admiration: They are so much valued amongst themselves, that when the makers of them die, they are hung up over their graves to preserve the memory of their ability, and application. They bury their dead in the towns: the funerals of their Chiefs are performed with much pomp, raising over the bodies excessive high poles, on which they hang variety of utensils and moveables which belonged to the deceased. They also put up large boards of fir, with
variety

^a Bateas. The Dictionaries explain *Batea* by *Hampers*, *Troughs*, &c.

^b Cerrados de voca.

variety of paintings and figures, whereon they explain, no doubt, the great actions and prowess of the deceased.

A plurality of wives is not allowed; only the Chiefs have the right to marry two. In all the towns were seen a particular set of men, who lived in the same manner as the women, and kept company with and dressed like them, adorning themselves with beads, earrings, necklaces and other ornaments; they seem to be held in great esteem among them. The want of an Interpreter did not permit us to ascertain what class of men they were, or to what ministry they were destined, though every one suspected some defect in the sex, or some abuse among those Gentiles.

In their houses the married people have their beds apart, on platforms raised above the ground; their mattresses are only simple mats of rushes; their pillows are the same rolled up at the head of the bed; all these beds are furrounded with mats, which serve for decency, as well as a protection against the cold.

These *Indians* are very expert in building Launches, which are formed of planks of fir; These are from eight to ten yards long, including the projecting part, and one yard and a half broad, in the middle; there is no iron used in building them, they having but little knowledge of that metal; they fix the planks one to another, working holes, with augurs, from distance to distance, about an inch from the edge, making

making the holes in the upper and under plank to correspond, using the sinews of Deer to tie them together, pitching and caulking the seams, and painting the whole with gaudy colours; they manage them with dexterity, and go out to sea to fish in them, with three or four men, being capable of carrying eight or ten. They use long oars with two blades ^a and row them with incredible swiftness. These people are acquainted with all ways of catching fish, with which their Coasts abound, as well as those of *San Diego*, as we said before.

They have communication and commerce with the people of the Islands, from whence they get their Coral Beads, which pass as money all over these countries, though they seemed to set a greater value on the Glass Beads, which the *Spaniards* gave them, offering every thing they had in exchange for them, such as their ^b Platters, Otter-skins, cups and plates of wood. They value above all things a razor, or other cutting instrument, the use of which they admire more than Flint, being highly pleased in seeing the use made of the axes and hatchets, ^c and the facility with which the Soldiers cut down a tree for firewood, with those instruments.

They are also great hunters; To kill Deer and Wild-Hogs they make use of admirable dexterity: They preserve the skin of the head, and part of the neck,

^a Usan remos largos de dos palos. ^b Bateas. ^c Machetes. q? Parangs?

neck, of some of these animals, skinned with great care, leaving the ^a Neck-bones sticking to the skin, which they fill again with ^b grass or straw, to preserve its form; these they put on their heads, and go to the mountains in this curious dress; when they see any Deer, or Wild Hogs, they drag themselves along with their left hands, in their right hands carrying a bow and four arrows, moving their heads in imitation of the animals, by which means they get near them, and, at a short distance, let fly their arrows with a sure stroke.

Among them were seen some pieces of broad-sword-blades, iron and fragments of worked silver, which, though but little in quantity, raised the curiosity of the *Spaniards*; and asking, by signs, from whence these things were procured, The *Indians* signified, from within land to the Eastward: and, though *New Mexico* is very distant from them in that direction, it is possible that from hand to hand these things may have reached them, from that Country.

Their Language is sonorous, and of an easy pronunciation; it was the opinion of some of the *Spaniards*, that it had a certain affinity with the *Mexican*, because the L and F were frequently pronounced, as is the case in the *Mexican*, but those who are acquainted with the *Mexican*, may judge better by the following words:

Words.

^a Sus Llaves.

^b Sacate.

Words:	Spanish.	Meaning in English.
<i>Nucehù,</i>	La Caveza	Head
<i>Kejubè,</i>	El Pecho	Breast
<i>Huachajà,</i>	La Mano	Hand
<i>Chipucù,</i>	El Codo	Elbow
<i>Focholò,</i>	El Sobaco	Armpit
<i>Fononomò,</i>	El Muslo	Thigh
<i>Pistocù,</i>	La Rodilla	Knee
<i>Kippejuè,</i>	La Pierna	Leg
<i>Aèteme,</i>	El Pie	Foot
<i>Tomol,</i>	Lancha, ò Canoa	Launch, or Canoe
<i>Apa,</i>	Rancheria	Hamlet
<i>Femi,</i>	Capitan, ò Principal	Captain, or Chief
<i>Amo,</i>	No.	No

Numerical Words:

<i>Pacà,</i>	One
<i>Excò,</i>	Two
<i>Maseja,</i>	Three
<i>Scumu,</i>	Four
<i>Ytipaca,</i>	Five
<i>Ytixco,</i>	Six
<i>Ytimasge,</i>	Seven
<i>Malahua,</i>	Eight
<i>Upax,</i>	Nine
<i>Kerxco,</i>	Ten

From the Canal of *Santa Barbara* forward, the Country is not so much inhabited, nor the people so industrious, but they are equally affable and inoffensive.

The *Spaniards* travelled, without obstruction, to the *Sierra de Santa Lucia*, which mountain they passed with much difficulty; at the fall of this Mountain on the North side, is the Port of *Monterrey*; according to the old accounts between the Points *de Pinos* and *de Anno-Nuevo*: the *Spaniards* got sight of those Points on the 1st October 1769, and imagining they were arrived at the end of their journey, the Commandant dispatched the explorers to reconnoitre the Point of *Pines*^a in the vicinity of which lyes the Port, in 36° 40' North Lat. but the slight and equivocal marks given of it by the Pilot *Cabrero Bueno*, our only Guide in this expedition, and the nature of this Port, which should more properly be called a Bay, being open (like that of Cadiz) not naturally answering the idea, which will be formed in reading the remarks of *Cabrero Bueno*, nor in the Latitude, which he makes to be 37°. All these persuaded our Explorers to imagine that the Port must be farther to the Northward, so they returned to the Camp, which our people occupied, with intelligence that the Port they were in search of, was not to be found where expected.

They had at that time seventeen men sick of the Scurvy, the season was advanced, the care to feed and watch the beasts, to load them, to guard the camp, and above all to reconnoitre and explore the Country, required more people than they could muster in condition for those Services: so that the Commandant, being

^a Pinos.

being doubtful how to act, whether to wait till some vessel might arrive, or to proceed on his march in search of the Port of *Monterrey*, in doing which he must take into consideration the difficulties they must have to encounter, and not caring to trust entirely to his own judgement, determined to call a Council of Officers, who were unanimously, with himself, of opinion to proceed, since if they did not reach the *Port*, to which the vessels were to go, with the provisions and necessaries for the establishment which ought to be made at *Monterrey*, they could not get the supply they so much wanted, nor would it be possible to form the Settlement ordered; and lastly that it was better to go in search of the *Port*, which, according to all accounts, could not be far distant, than to determine at once upon what they might at last do, in case the sick people should grow worse, or the number of them encrease.

It was resolved then to proceed, turning upon this occasion their backs to the *Port*, they were seeking: the sick suffered much in this march, some were reduced to the last extremity, which retarded them very considerably, they being obliged to rest after every days march: it was now the latter end of October, when the rains fall, and with them came an epidemical diarrhea, which affected every one without exception: it was then expected that it would weaken them so as to put an end to the Expedition; but quite the reverse happened, for all that were affected with the Scurvy, with bumps and swellings in their limbs, and full of pains, from
that

that time found relief; the swellings by degrees disappeared, the pain ceased, they recovered the use of their limbs, and at last were restored to perfect health, without Medicines.

On the last day of October the land expedition got within sight of the Point of *los Reyes*, and the *Farallones* off Port *San Francisco*, the signs of which, being compared with the remarks of the Pilot *Cabrero Bueno*, were found to be exact. They were then convinced that they had left the Port of *Monterrey* behind them, there being however a few who persisted in a different opinion; the Commandant determined to explore the Country as far as the *Punta de los Reyes*; the Explorers who were appointed to effect this, found themselves stopped by immense Creeks, which run in an extraordinary manner within land, so that it was necessary to make large circuits to get to the head of them: they employed three days in this business, at the end of which they returned, bringing advice, that from the signs the Indians had made to them, they had no doubt the Port was very near, and that one of the Packet-boats must certainly be arrived at the Port, which they supposed to be the *St. Joseph*.

Little attention was given to these advices, acquired through the equivocal medium of signs, made with the hands and head, which on these occasions usurp the office of the tongue; so that it was resolved to proceed, till the fact could be verified.

Being

Being arrived at the end of the first Creek, and having explored the Country, they were to pass through to get to *Punta de los Reyes*, which was intersected with new Creeks, with a scarcity of pasture and of wood: having also considered the uncertainty of the information, and the disagreement in the opinions of the Explorers, the Commandant, with the approbation of the Officers, resolved to return to *Punta de Pinos*, in hopes of finding the Port of *Monterrey*, and there of meeting the Packet-boat the *San Joseph*, or the *San Antonio*, in order to get a supply of necessaries which were much wanted, as only a few sacks of flour remained of the provisions they had procured at *San Diego*, of which they served a short allowance daily to each man: with their powder and shot they supplied, in some degree, every other want, finding plenty of game, and wild ducks and geese which extraordinarily abound in that Country in the Winter.

On the 11th of November they began their retreat, in search of the harbour of *Monterrey*. They arrived at the said Port, and *Punta de Pinos*, on the 28th of November: they remained in that station till the 10th of December, without having seen any vessel in all that time, being then in want of provisions, and the Mountain of *Santa Lucia* being covered with Snow, the Commandant *Don Gaspar de Portola* was obliged to continue his retreat to *San Diego*, leaving to a fitter opportunity the completion of the enterprise.

The *Spaniards* in this retreat encountered some troubles and distress, their provisions being all consumed; and the long marches that necessity obliged them to make, to reach *San Diego*, did not permit them to hunt for game, neither did it abound equally in all parts, so that they were obliged to kill twelve of their mules, for food to their men, until they got to *San Diego*, at which new Settlement they arrived, all in good health, on the 24th of January, 1770.

They found their little edifices in good state, encompassed with a palisade made of trunks of trees, capable of making a good defence in case of necessity, and several of the Soldiers and Sailors, left there in the preceeding year, perfectly recovered; but the greatest part of those that had been infected with the scurvy during the voyage, were dead.

The Reverend Fathers of the Mission were recovering of the common distemper, as was also the Surgeon, *Don Pedro Prat*, and *Don Vicente Vila*; for there was not a single person, concerned in the Expedition, who had entirely escaped the contagion.

There was at *San Diego* a quantity of *Indian* corn, flour and seeds, sufficient for the maintenance of the people in the Fort for some months, but on the arrival of sixty guests it was not to be expected that it would last long; and it was to be feared, that if the Vessels did not arrive with the supply that was expected, they might

might be forced, by hunger, to abandon entirely a conquest, which, though it had been very prosperous, had cost so much labour and so many lives. But, in order that they might not be exposed to such a misfortune, the Commandant ordered the Captain of the Fort of *California* to continue the march to that *Peninsula* with forty men, to collect in the Missions what provisions he could get, and to bring the cattle which had been left (as we have mentioned before) at *Velicata*, at that time not in a condition to travel, an act of foresight in which may be seen the general preservation, in diminishing the number of consumers at that time, and furnishing means for their subsistence in future, even if the supply expected by sea, so important to the success of the enterprise to *Monterrey*, should fail.

For the purpose beforementioned the detachment marched the 10th of February, 1770; with it they sent advices to the Viceroy, and to the Visitor General, of the state of affairs, of what had been seen and discovered, and of every thing that had happened, till that time, in their long march from the Northern part of *California*; those that remained behind, expecting the orders of their superiors, waited a long time before they received the comfort their distressed condition required.

On the 23d of March, his Majesty's Packet Boat *San Antonio* came to an anchor in the Port of *San Diego*, under the command of the Captain and Pilot *Don Juan Perez*.

Perez. He had sailed from *San Blas* on the 20th of December of the last year, 1769, and had met with strong gales and contrary winds in his passage, which drove them 400 leagues from the Coast; afterwards being forced to stand in for the land, for want of water, they fell in with it in Latitude 35° when they stood to the Southward in search of some anchoring place, and arrived at *Point Conception*, in $34^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}$ North Latitude, on the Westernmost part of the Canal of *Santa Barbara*, under shelter whereof they watered, near an *Indian* town. These *Indians* gave them news of the Expedition by land, and told them, by signs not at all equivocal, that strangers had passed, going to the Northward, and that they had returned back towards the South, for want of provisions, riding on horseback, which they expressed by mounting upon the casks which the sailors had landed, using the actions of a man on horseback: they also pronounced the names of several of the Soldiers, who being known by the Seamen, shewed plainly they did not accidentally use such sounds.

Perez, being convinced by these means that the Land Expedition had returned, which he was not surpris'd at, as he knew that their provisions could not have lasted till that time, determined to bear away for *San Diego* to carry the supplies necessary to enable them to proceed again on their march to *Monterrey*.

This was the part it was necessary to take, and which in fact the Commandant, *Don Gaspar de Portola*, did

did take, notwithstanding the small number of men he had with him to undertake a second time so long a march; but the knowledge he had acquired of the harmless disposition of the natives of those parts, and the hospitality they had always shewn to the *Spaniards* in their first journey, took away all suspicion on this occasion. The march being determined on, it was put in effect on the 17th of April, 1770, with only twenty men, composed of Soldiers of the Garrison, and Volunteers of *Catalonia*, with their Officer *Don Pedro Fages*.

The Engineer *Don Miguel Costanso*, according to orders he had received, with the men that remained, embarked on board the *San Antonio*, as did also the Reverend Father, President *Fr. Junipero Serra*, and sailed on the 16th of April of the same year.

They all arrived safe at *Monterrey*, those by land on the 23d May, and the *San Antonio* on the 31st of the same month, and came to an anchor in the same port and anchorage, in which, 168 years before, had $\rightarrow$ the Squadron of General *Vizcaino*, sent, by the Count *de Monterrey* on discovery of these Coasts, by order of *Philip* the Third.

This Port, as has been said, is in Latitude $36^{\circ} 40' N.$ at the fall of the mountain of *Santa Lucia*, and on the North side of it; its principal shelter is *La*

M

Punta

Punta de Pinos, stretching (not NE and SW as described by the Pilot *Cabrero Bueno*) but NW and SE. And on the NE side is the best anchoring place, in which any vessel may come to an anchor in 4, 6, or 8 fathoms, on a soft sandy bottom, good holding ground, according as you are nearer or further from the shoar.

La Punta de Pinos, which shelters the anchoring place from the NW, is quite surrounded by rocks, beyond which is a beautiful shoar, bordered with towards the East, turning presently to the NE, and North, towards a large Creek, which has different branches distant from the shoar more than three leagues: the Coast then turns towards the NW and West, where the soil is rich and clothed with wood, steep in some parts, to the point of *Anno Nuevo*, which terminates in the sea in $37^{\circ} 3' N.$ Latitude, the Road being encompassed with land on all sides except to the NNW, which is the only part unsheltered.

The Country bordering on this immense Bay, seen from the sea, forms an agreeable prospect; for looking towards the South you see the mountain of *Santa Lucia*, jetting out in Ridges, ^b lower in proportion as they approach the sea shoar; their tops, crowned with Pines, and covered with pastures, present to view a magnificent

magnificent amphitheatre, made more beautiful by several plantations of Canes^a which break the ground, and introduce a pleasing variety, and harmony to the sight.

This *Port* has no running stream, but there is water enough in a bottom, to the SE of the landing place, where the *Playa* begins, In this place you may pass dry, a Creek, only filled in spring tides, running a considerable way into the Country towards the East. The low ground is very moist, and on that account produces plenty of grass, and always keeps its verdure: by digging in any part of it, and opening Wells, good water may be got, almost at the surface, but it will be better if this is done a little farther from the shore; in any little channel, that are found there in plenty, many small springs of excellent water will be discovered.

Towards the NE and East, the Country spreads into beautiful plains, which extend to the Mountains, with many little lakes in them, although the greatest number are of brackish water, and, in some, much salt is gathered.

The Soil in general is sandy, but there are many low grounds of a rich soil, and to the South of the *Port*, at the distance of two short leagues, there is a large Cane plantation, through which runs the river called the *Carmelo*;

Carmelo; here is long grass ^a which will entirely cover a man on horseback; a proof of the fertility of the soil: the productions are valuable, for there are walnut, filberd and cherry-trees like those in Europe; blackberries, rose-bushes, and mint ^b in all parts.

In the mountains there are oaks, and holm-oaks, ^c of immense size, which produce good acorns, and pines which produce nuts in abundance. Also woods of Savine, Cypress, and various other timber-trees.

The natives of *Monterrey* live among the mountains, the nearest being about a Spanish league and a half from the shoar: they come down sometimes, and go out to fish in boats made of flags, though fish are not their principal food, which they only recur to in a scarcity of game, which is plenty in the interior parts of the mountains, particularly wild hogs and deer.

These mountainiers are very numerous, but extremely tractable and inoffensive, and never used to come, to visit the *Spaniards*, without bringing a considerable present of game, which generally consisted of two or three Deer, or wild Hogs, which they offered, without asking for, or expecting, any thing in return: this good disposition has given the Reverend Missionarys great hopes, that they may speedily succeed in converting them to Christianity.

Fish

^a Sacatales o pajonales.

^b Yerva buena.

^c Encinos.

Fish abound on these Coasts, not less than in the Canal of *Santa Barbara*, and at Port *San Diego*; *young-Whales* * and *Seals* are without number, and in time a fishery might be established of the first, in the very Bay itself.

In this place, according to orders, a Fort was built, and a Mission established; which was named the Mission of *San Carlos*; every one co-operating with equal diligence and solicitude, Soldiers and Sailors, with their respective Officers, in the humble beginning of that important settlement; in which were included the particular conveniencies allotted for the Missionarys, and garrison of the Fort; and the other parts were then marked out, which were to be erected in future. They then housed the cargo of the packet-boat, and the Commandant *Don Gaspar de Portola* resolved to embark in it, with the Engineer *Don Manuel Costanzo*, leaving the command to the Lieutenant of infantry, *Don Pedro Fages*, as was ordered in his instructions; and, to assist the soldiers in their labours, they left a reinforcement of nine sailors, at *Monterrey*.

The *San Antonio* sailed from that Port, on the 9th July, 1770, and arrived happily at *San Blas*, the 1st August; and the other packet-boat, the *San Carlos*, having afterwards arrived at the same Port, returning from *San Diego*, both prepared to proceed on another Voyage,

* Ballenatos.

Voyage, in the next month of November, to conduct separately, by the interior Gulph of *California*, and by the South Sea, Thirty Missionarys, with a plentiful stock of provisions, cloaths, necessaries and ornaments, to provide for the new settlements of *San Diego* and *Monterrey*, with their respective Missions, and to establish others in the fruitful Countries, that were traversed by the people of the Land Expedition, from *Velicata* to the Port of *San Francisco*, situated in $37^{\circ} 45'$ N Latitude.

Thus have the desired establishments, of *San Diego* and *Monterrey*, had their successful beginnings, and thus may we flatter ourselves that the *new* Missions, yet to be founded, may encrease, under the protection and auspices of his Excellency the Marquis *de Croix*, Viceroy, Governor and Captain General of this extensive Empire, whose mild government the subjects applaud, and the towns are grateful. This enterprize, desired for so many years, begun many times with great preparations and expences, will undoubtedly be pleasing to the august Monarch of *Spain*, whose magnanimous spirit and religious piety, Heaven rewards, by raising in his kingdom great and illustrious men, in every station, Ecclesiastical, Military and Politick; who contend equally in executing the great charges committed to their eminent capacity and talents, never better employed than in the propagation of the Gospel, and the publick felicity of his loyal and beloved Vassals.

Mexico,

October the 24th. 1770.

Admiral D. *Joseph Gonzalez Cabrera Bueno.*

"Navegacion espectraliva y Practica." Manila f^o 1734,
P. 302, Part 5, ch. 4.

*Directions from Cape Mendocino, towards the Port of
Acapulco, along - shoar.*

IN 42° N^o Lat. is a *Cape of Bluff Land*, appearing abrupt^a to sea, and from it The Coast continues of more moderate Land,^b about 8 leagues, in a Southern direction, where the Land makes another *Point of Bluff Land*, bare with some white Cliffs, which fall down to the Sea, and this Point is in 41° $\frac{1}{2}$ N^o Lat. and is named *Cape Mendocino*; from hence the Coast runs SE to the Latitude of 39° $\frac{1}{2}$ N^o Land of middling height, very well wooded,^c with some small ridges,^d bare on the sea-shoar. In this Latitude beforementioned, It makes in a *low Point* of white cliffs abrupt to the Sea; and from hence the Coast runs SEbS to 38° $\frac{1}{2}$ N^o Lat. where the Land makes a middling Point, detached from the Coast, so that at a distance it seems an *Island*, and is named *Punta de los Reyes*, which makes an abrupt *Hill*, and on the North side of it there is good shelter for all winds, It is in 38° $\frac{1}{2}$ N^o Lat. and is called *San Francisco*, with South and SE winds it is fit to $\rightarrow$ at the termination of the Beach, which makes
an

^a Taxado a la mar. Taxado signifies *cut* or *sliced*, here it expresses those abrupt Lands such as *Chalk Cliffs*.

^b De tierra mas mediana. ^c muy poblada de Arboleda. ^d lomas pequenas.

an elbow at the SW part, and to the NE are *Three* white *Cliffs* very close to the sea, and opposite the middle one, is an *Inlet* of the *Sea*, which has a good entrance, without any breakers; within are *Friendly Indians*, and fresh water is got with great facility: To the SSW of this *Port* are 6 or 7 small white *Farallons*, of different sizes, little more than a league in circuit; In coming from *Cape Mendocino* for this *Port*, being 6 leagues off the *Point* to SEbS, you will make the *Punta de los Reyes*, and see the *Farallons*, which is a good mark to know it: here the Ship *St. Augustin* was lost in 1595 on discovery, and the cause of her loss was more in those aboard than by stress of weather; From this *Punta de los Reyes* to SEbS, about 14 leagues, the Land makes a *Point*, and the Land, before you reach it, is patches of middling Land bare to the sea, with some abrupt *cliffs*, although ^a presently the Land is bluff and full of wood, till you come to a *Point* of low Land in $37^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}$ N^o Lat. which is named *Punta de Año Nuevo*; from this *Point* the Land runs more to the Eastward making a *Great Bay*, to the running out of a *Point* of low Land, very woody ^b quite to the sea, It is called *Punta de Pinos*, and it is in 37° N^o Lat. there are, from the *Punta de Año nuevo* to the said *Point* ^c of the NW, *Bluff Hills* lying NW and SE 12 leagues, steering directly for the point of it, on the NW part, you descry the *Punta de Pinos*, which is a small ridge about 2 leagues wide, stretching
NE

^a aunque luego.

^b Muy poblada.

^c hasta la dicha Punta del Norueste,

NE and SW very much covered with *Pine-Trees*, as before said, and makes, near the South Point, a *Spot of Cliff*, which is a good mark to know it. To the NE *Punta de Pinos* makes a *famous Port*, and steering right in, you enter it, and may go towards the shoar to 6 fathoms, all the *Point* and *Entrance* is rocky, and steering SE and East till past all the rocks is a *famous Beach*; before reaching it, there is a good $\rightarrow$ place clear and sheltered from all winds except NNW, there are in this *Port*, which is named *Monte Rey*, many Pines, fit for Masts and Yards; very near the Sea and Beach, there is a Salt Creek, into which at Spring-Tides the Sea enters; at the SE part of this Creek, at a musquet shot from the Beach, close to the Creek, is a Plain very moist, where, digging but a little, issues much fresh water, and very fine, this *Port* is in 37° N^o Lat. and is a good Port for refreshment of Ships from *China*, as it is the first Land they make in their way to *New-Spain*; following the Coast from the *Punta de Pinos* to the SW part of it, is another famous Port, which runs North and South, and has shelter in all winds, and has a river of very good water, and little depth, which on the sides is very well cloathed with many Black Poplars, very high and clean, and other trees of Spain, and under Mountains very high and white, it is named *Rio de Carmel*, for the Religious of that order discovered it; from the extremity of the said *Point*, the Coast runs SSE 6 leagues, and the Land makes more bluff and high, with some cliffs abrupt to the Sea, which make a very high white Hummock, O stretching

stretching out a little along the Coast, ^a which in clear weather may be seen at sea above 12 leagues, It is called the Land of *Santa Lucia*, and near it is a middling Hill round like a *Top* ^b which at a distance seems a *Farallon*, and well formed, ^c by all these Marks you may go within a league of the Land without danger, for the Coast is very safe and clean. From this *Mountain* and Hill the Coast runs SEbS, high ragged Land to the Sea, with some spots of wood above, till you come to a *Point* of low Land, bare, which is in $35^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}$ N^o Lat. named *Punta de la Concepcion*, and from this Point forward the Coast runs East and West, and EbS and WbN above 25 leagues, bluff land; in the middle of this way there is much wood on the high part of the Land down to the Sea; and to the SE of this *Point*, about 8 leagues, is a middling *Island*, which is 3 leagues in circuit, with two other *Rocks* and a *Farallon* to the NNW of it, more than a league, on which *Farallon* are many *Seals*, and from thence it is called *Farallon de Lobos* i. e. *Seals*; to the East of the said *Island* are other *Islands*, larger, in a line with one another, and the *Easternmost* is the *largest* of all and *highest*, stretching NW and SE with *Three Farallons* on the East side, detached above $1\frac{1}{2}$ league from the *Island*; all these *Islands* are well inhabited with People friendly to the Spaniards, they use small vessels like those of the *Ladrone*

^a Algo tendido en la Costa.

^b *Trompa*, in the Dictionary is explained *Trumpet*, and *Elephant's Proboscis*, but neither seem applicable to the description: In *Delpino* it is said also to mean a *Top* for Boys to whip. ^c bien hêcho.

Ladrone Islands, except having *no Sails*. These *Islands* extend in Longitude above 20 leagues, and between *Them* and the *Main-Land*, is a very good safe *Passage*, named *Canal de Santa Barbara*.

Returning to the *Main-Land* where is the wood, there is a *Town*, near the *Shoar*, of *Friendly Indians*; and as the *Coast* lyes East and West, there is not much sea on the shoar, where Boats may land, and a Ship of any size may $\rightarrow$ to relieve their wants. Following the *Coast* from NNE to SSW, with the *Last Island* of the *Four* abovementioned, the *Land* makes a *Bay* of clean *Beach*, to the end of a *Bluff Land*, which stretches from NW to SE, and NE and SW with the said *Island*, it is named *Punta de la Conversion* and is in 35° N^o Lat. It is to be noticed that coming from *Cape Mendocino* in a course to make this *Channel*, you must be 6 leagues to Sea from *that Cape*, and a SEbS course will bring you to the *Canal de Santa Barbara*, always in sight of *Land*.

From *Point Conversion*, you proceed along the *Coast* to the East, above 10 leagues of a ragged Double Land upon the Sea, and the *Coast* goes on, making a *Bay* of low *Land* near the Sea, and without shelter or ^b *reparo*.

From the *Last* of the *Four Islands*, SWbS, is a small *Islet*, NbE and SbW with *Point Conversion*, and to the East

• De tierra aspera, y doblado à la mar.

• reparo seems evidently to mean an $\rightarrow$ place.

East of *It* about 5 leagues is a *little High Island*, which is 3 leagues in circuit, named *Santa Barbara*; to the East of this *Island* above 8 leagues, is another *Island*, *large* and *high*, which is in circuit above 20 leagues, and its greatest extent is NW and SE; this *Island* has many *reparos* on the NE part for shelter from the Sea-Winds, and it is very well inhabited with *friendly People*; The *Middle* of *It* is in $34^{\circ} \frac{1}{2}$ N^o. Lat. and it is named *Santa Cathalina*, to the SbE of this *Island* about 2 leagues, is One large and *very high* named *S. Clemente*, it is in scant 34° N^o. Lat. within all these *Islands* is a very good *Passage* and clean; the narrowest part of this *Channel* is more than 6 leagues, and the widest above 10 leagues.

From *Point Conversion* the Coast runs East and West, above 14 leagues, of land very ragged and double, and without any wood, till you reach a *Point*, which the land makes, stretching North and South with a *Ridge* of mean height, bare a-top, which at a distance seems an *Island*, toward the East part is a *Bay*, very good for shelter from NW, W and SW winds, it is called *Bay of San Pedro*, and is in $34^{\circ} \frac{1}{2}$ N Lat. this *Bay* has a *Little Island*, and here are *Friendly Indians*; From the *Point* of this *Bay* the Coast runs NW and SE, to the Latitude of 34° N of middling land near the Sea, and full of *Playas* and some abrupt *Cliffs*. This Coast is very safe and clear from Shoals; there is here a *Ridge* of Land *low* and *bare*, which extends about a league, stretching NNW and SSE, and

and going along the Coast, at a distance it appears an *Island*, and being to the West of *It* 4 leagues, it appears like a *Wall*, to the SE it is abrupt; ^a close to a *Cliff*, is a very good *Port*, named *San Diego*, whose Entrance is North and South, borrowing to the land of the middle, and keeping half a league the *Cliff*, or *Ridge*, ^b to the North runs out from it a *Point* of large pebbles for Ballast, and near the *Cliff* the depth is 10 fathoms at high water, and borrowing to the *Ridge* behind the *Point* of Pebbles, or Ballast, is a good $\rightarrow$ place, with 5 or 6 fathoms, sheltered from all winds, without exception, ^c and Sea; and from hence the *Port* runs in more than 2 leagues to the North and NNE, all with good Soundings, with 10 or 12 fathoms in the East part, and to the NE flat and shoal, with clean *Beach*, and within it are some *Creeks*, which has the appearance of 2 or 3 *Islands*; There is a stream of *Tide* in this *Port*. with *Flood* and *Ebb*, you may go in and out, with much facility and security: *Fresh Water* is got to the ENE of the $\rightarrow$ in a *Sandy Beach*, on making wells; It is in 34° N Lat. It is to be observed that to the SW of the *Cliff* at the Entrance, there is a great *Bank of Rock-weed*, ^d there is nothing to fear from it, for it may be passed over without danger, for there is on it 12 and 14 fathoms, and then the Coast runs to the SSW. To the SW of this *Port*, about 6 leagues,

^a à pique.

^b There is an obvious mistake in the printing, the Original stands "San Diego, que se entra, de N, S, arrimandose à la tierra del medio, y toma media legua la Barranca, ó Loma, al N sale de ella una *Punta*," &c.

^c Sin genero ni refaca,

^d Yervafal.

6 leagues, are *Three little Islands*, with some very *small Farallons*, stretching NW and SE, They are called The *Island of Saint Martin*, and it is a good mark to know *Port San Diego*; Sailing from these *Islets* to SEbS, you will fall in with a *Great Bay*, which the *Main-Land* makes, and you go into it ESE and NNW^a, very close to shoar, are *High Rocks*^b, all this Coast is land very high and double, without wood. There are in this *Bay* two *Little Islands* in the Entrance, close to the SE part, you may pass on either side of them, in going in; The *Bay* is named *Todos los Santos*, and it is in full 32° N Lat. The *East Island* has a *Peak* upon It, and the other *Island*, which is the outermost, is *flat* like a *Table*, and they are a musquet-shot apart; to the Eastward of these *Islands* are *Seven* or *Eight* little *Farallons* in a *Row*,^c running out from the *Main-Land*; between them and the *Islands* you may safely pass, and even run your *Bow-sprit* on them, for it is every where very deep water; following the Coast SEbS it is double land, and the Coast very clear of shoals, 'till you reach a *small Island*, a little high, not much less than a league in circuit, with a break in the high part of It, It has not any wood, and is named *S. Marcos*, it is in scant 32° N Lat.; from It to the *Main-Land* is 2 leagues, and you may well pass between, without any risk. Take notice, that from the *Bay of Todos los Santos* to this *Island*, the Coast makes some *Points* and *Bays*; particularly

^a y se intra en el, al Lefueste y Nornorueste q? Ouesnorueste?

^b Penas altas

^c Ringlera

particularly there is one large *Bay* of 10 leagues, before you reach the Island *S. Marcos*, it is sheltered from W, NW, and N, NE, it is very pleasant ^a and has a *Playa* to the NNE, and there is 10 or 12 fathoms depth and clean, This *Bay* makes a *Cape*, jagged to the Sea, ^b on the West side, above this *Cape*, the *Land* is plain, and there are warlike and bold *Indians*; The *Bay* is called *S. Quintin*, the others are of little consequence; From this *Bay* to the said *Island*, the *Coast* makes some *Points* of low *Land*, and the *Land* within is high and double and navigating at 6 leagues to Sea, you range the *Coast* from NW by N to SEbS; in descrying the above *Island*, you will see *Three round Hummocks*, which appear *Islands*, to the ENE, but they are not; for it is all *Main-Land*: to the ESE of the *Land* of *S. Marcos* 3 leagues, the *Land* makes a low *Point*, of little more than 1 league extent from NW to SE, and on the North part of it is a very good *Bay*, sheltered from NW and West, and entering close to the *Point*, runs in a *Creek* to the SE, there is 3 fathoms depth on a *Bar*, being got in, there is 6 or 7 to 8 fathoms, and you may water here, as it is good, and going to ⇨ in this *Bay*, in 6 fathoms clean ground, you will find good water in wells; There are many *Indians*, *Fishermen*, who are well disposed and friendly to the *Spaniards*; It is called the *Bay de las Virgines*, it is in $31^{\circ} \frac{2}{3}$ N Lat. Returning to the *Directions* ^c SEbS 4 leagues to Sea you will go along shoar, middling *Land*, and without any wood, till you reach

^a apacible.^b cortado à la Mar.^c à la Derrota-

reach a *Little Island* named *S. Gerontymo*, which has to the SEbE, detached above a league from it, ^a some *Sboals*, on which the *Sea breaks*, they are visible at a distance, you may safely pass between them, and the *Main-Land*, for the Channel is 2 leagues, and 2 leagues more from the Island to the Land. This said *Island* has two *Farallons* on the SE part, close to the Island; It is in $31^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}$ N Lat. and steering the forementioned Course SEbS, passing 4 leagues to Sea of *S. Marcos Island*, you fall in with an *Island*, of midling height, in scant $31^{\circ}\frac{1}{3}$ N. Lat. detached from the *Main-Land* above 2 leagues. It is called *Isla de Zenizas*, North and South with it, are some *High Table-Lands*, ^b very even a-top, abrupt to the Sea; These Navigators call *Messas de Juan Gomez*, and they extend more than 10 leagues in Longitude; at the foot of *These*, on the SE, is a *Bay* about East and West with this *Island*, and it has shelter from ESE and SE to NW, it is called *S. Francisco*, in it are many *Indians*, Fishermen. Proceeding from the said Island de *Zenizas* SEbS, being in the offing, you will stand for the *Island de Cerros*, the middle of which Island is in 29° N Lat. It is an *Island* very high, full of *Hills* and *Hummocks*, extending North and South, on the side towards the *Main-Land*, and on that towards the Sea, NNW and SSE till you reach a *high round Hill*, with 2 or 3 *Farallons* close to it, which is named *Cape San Augustin*, and from this place the Island runs ENE: This *Island* makes three *Angles*, or Sides almost Triangular, and on the NW part it makes a very *high round Hill*, which looks like

^a la qual tiene de la vanda del Sueste quarta de Leste, desviado de si mas de una legua; ay unos Baxos, &c.

^b Unas Messas de tierra alta

like an *Umbrella* ^a with two little *Farallons* close to it, and from this *Island* ^b to the *Main-Land* you go along the Coast NNE 18 leagues, and to the *Eastward*, somewhat more; all round it there is no *shoal*; To the SE of *Cape St. Augustin* it is more than 6 leagues to the *other smaller Island*, ^c it is sandy and shelly, all bare, extending ESE and WNW in $28^{\circ} \frac{1}{2}$ N. Lat. it is called *Isla de la Natividad de Nuestra Señora*; The *Island Cerros* is, in my idea, in circuit 36 leagues, little more or less; From this *little Island* to the *Main-Land* is a good Passage, of more than 3 leagues, and clean bottom, 12 to 14 fathoms. They who navigate this Coast in cloudy weather, ^d must take notice that if embayed between *Isla de Cerros* and the *Main-Land*, there is nothing to fear, for from one Island to the other is above 5 leagues wide, very clean, and without any thing to guard against, and within the *little Island* ^e there is also a passage, as above mentioned, and although you meet with some Beds of Weed, ^f there is nothing to fear, for where they grow there is always much depth, and if you are in want of water, it may be got on the *Isla de Cerros*, in the NE part, in the Coast that runs North and South, at the foot of the highest Hills, there you will find, amongst some green rushes,

a *Rivulet*

^a Sombrero ^b y de esta Isla à la tierra firme se costea por el Nornordeste

^c à la otra Isla mas pequeña de tierra, y es arenisca y cascajo,

^d con neblia

^e y por tierra de la Isla pequeña.

^f Balsas

a *Rivulet* of *fresh water*, which comes down from a Gap^a; you may also get *wood* with great facility; failing from this *Watering Place*^b for Cape *S. Lucas*, between the *Islands*, you are to go out to the SW, besides the *Channel* is very wide, and you may go out as you please, and if you chuse to go out between the *little Island* and the *Main-Land*, it is a good *Channel*, safe as has been said; having sailed out from the *Island*, you must steer SEbS one days sail, and then you must stand SE without any risk, being 12 leagues beyond the last *Island*, there is a very good *Port*, named *S. Bartholomé*, and if you look out for it, you will presently see it, for there is a *little bare Hill*, which seems an *Island*, it is the SE part of the *Port*, there is no *water* nor *wood*; This *Port* is in $28^{\circ}\frac{1}{4}$ N^o Lat. Continuing your Course SEbS, making first a days course of 25 leagues, you will descry *Land* in $25^{\circ}\frac{1}{4}$ N^o Lat. where you will see a *high round Hill*, like an *Island* if you pass^c 20 leagues to sea of the *Abreojos*; they are *Breakers* of *Shoals*, a little more than a league from shoar, and much out of our way, and they are in $27^{\circ}\frac{1}{4}$ N^o Lat.; In scant 28° N^o Lat. are two *small Islands*, lying NW and SE with one another, about 2 leagues apart, that to the SE is named *La Assumpcion de Nuestra Señora*, this *Island* is low on the North part, and has two *Farallons* close to the *Island*, this makes a string of weeds,^d which runs to the *Main Land*,

^a de una quebrada

^b de este Paraje del Agua

^c casi sevé veinte leguas à la mar de las Abreojos.

^d està ècha una restinga de yervas, ò balsas que serà hasta la tierra firme.

Land, and on the North side, in case of necessity, you may pass it without fear, and in *mid-channel* towards the *Land* you will have more depth, and the Passage will be safer, for there is 6, 7 and 8 fathoms; Between this *Island* and the *Main* to the *Eastward* of it, is a *Great Bay* sheltered from the winds at South to NW and SE,^a and if you go close to the *East part* of the *Island*, between It and the *Main*, about a musquet shot, you may very well ⇨ in 18 and 20 fathoms of very good ground. There is much *Fish*, so that you might in a short time load your ship; ^b the *Island* which is detached at the NW part, is *small* and *low*, about a league in circuit, and has a good anchoring Place, and clean, on the NE side; you have nothing to fear in approaching the *Island*, for all that side is good ground, on the side of this ⇨ place, there are some *Farallons* which the Sea washes, between *them* and the *Island* you may ⇨ without fear; There are in these *two Islands* immense quantities of *Seals*, large as *Calves*; to the *East* of this *Island*, on the *Main-Land* near the shoar, amongst some Sand-Downs, ^c digging wells you will easily get *fresh water*; and a very little to the North within land is a *Lake*, in it is much and very good *Salt*, this *Island* is called *S. Roque*, the *Indians* are not very trust-worthy, it is in $27^{\circ} \frac{1}{4}$ N^o Lat. which is close to *à Brojos*,^d there is a very good *Bay* named *de Vallenias* (*Whale Bay*) which is to the Eastward, the *Main-Land* makes a *Point* abrupt to the sea, and far inland ^e is a *Hill*, or *High round Hummock*, like a *Sugar Loaf*; and within this

Point

^a abregada del viento sur, hasta el Norueste, Sueste

^b desapartado la Isla que esta á la parte de Norueste

^c meganos de arena.

^d abre ojos i. e. open eyes.

^e y muy encima de la tierra, á dentro

Point is the *Bay*, and close to it are some *Shoals*; on the West side is a *low Point* of *Sand*, where the Sea breaks; it is a *Shoal* you dont see; 4 leagues beyond this *Point* are the *Shoals* which are called *Abre los Ojos*,^a and they are near the *Main-Land*; a little more than a league to the ENE are some *very high Mountains*, which appear in *three Hills* very well formed^b and amongst them are *three* others smaller, from these *Mountains* run out some high *Cliffs* from the in-land which reach to the Sea, and it is called the Land of *Los Infantes*, there is in this *Bay* a quantity of *Whales*, which come to fish, which are there in infinite numbers; There are many affable *Indians*, and good *Friends* to the *Spaniards*.

Navigating by the *Course* beforementioned, you will not see these *Islands*, nor other *Bays*, nor the *Shoals* of *Abre los ojos*, unless you keep in shoar, and so we dont treat thereof: pursuing the *Course* from $25^{\circ} \frac{1}{4}$ N^o Lat. to the SE of the *Hill* like an *Island*, there is a *Bay*, in the *low Land*, but according to report it is full of *Shoals*, from hence the *Coast* runs SEbE, and at 10 leagues from this *Hill* is an *Inlet*^c 2 leagues wide, and within is a *Port* very well sheltered from all winds, it is named *Baia de la Magdalena*, which is in 25° N^o Lat. to know this *Port* there are the following *Marks*; From the NW part the *Land* runs even,^d and about a league before you reach the *mouth* of the

^a i. e. *Open your Eyes*

^b unas Serranias muy altos, que parecen tres Cerros, muy bien èchos.

^c Voca.

^d corre la tierra pareja e muy bien ècho.

the *Port*, there is above upon the *even Land*, a round *Hill*, which, being to the SE of It, appears a *Volcano*, very well formed, ^a there are also *Two Farallons* at the *Entrance*, close to the *Land*, which are visible 4 leagues at Sea, to the NW of the said *Entrance*, and the *Point* that makes the SE side also throws out a *Reef*, on which at a distance you perceive the *Sea break*, and this *Point* is bluff bare Land, and entering by this Mouth, within, to the NW, you will have a very fine $\phi \rightarrow$ Place, sheltered from all winds; there is neither *water* nor *wood* in this *Bay*; to the SE you have more than 12 fathoms water, where it makes another Bay named *Santa Marina*, which has a *High Hill* ^b bare to the NW, which it is reported makes a *Chain of Shoals* to the SE; this *Bay* is in $24^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}$ N^o Lat. It is a quarter of a league wide at the entrance, and has only 4 fathoms depth.

Returning to treat of our Course, being abreast of the *Bay of Magdalena*, which is in 24° N Lat., 4 leagues to seaward, steering SEbE you will get sight of some *High Hills* named *del Enfado*, the NW part, the beginning of them is in full $23^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}$ N Lat. from hence you must keep more to the SE, and you will continue to coast Bluff Land to *Cape San Lucas*, where it goes more tapering;

^a muy bien echo.

^b Morro alto, y pelado de la parte del Norueste, que dizen echa un restinga de Bajos de la parte del Sueste.

tapering ; ^a *Cape San Lucas* is low Land, and makes, before you reach it, *three little Hummocks*, almost in a Triangle, the best mark is a *white Sand-down*, ^b and on the shoar, before you reach *Cape San Lucas* about a large league, is the said *Sand-down*, they who mean to go into *Port* at this *Cape*, should approach the said *white Sand-down* and coast along, and presently you will see *Three Farallons* very close together, *white* and *abrupt*, and you must approach them, and from thence you must stand NE, and presently you will descry the *Bay of San Bernabe*, which is behind them, it is a very good *Port* and deep ; ^c it is in $22^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}$ N Lat. and you must $\rightarrow$ in the NW part at a Beach ; to the NE of the Beach is a *Carrizal*, where is plenty of water, wood and fish ; it is a very good *Port* for *Summer*, but it is not *safe* in *Winter*, for it is open to the SE and SSE.

Sailing from this *Port* for *Cape Corrientes* on the *Coast* of *Acapulco*, you must steer ESE 'till you see *Three Islands*, which are midway, they are named *Las Tres Marias*, they extend NW and SE, and that to the NW is the largest of all, and has a *Farallon* to the NW ; they are 40 leagues little more or less from *Cape San Lucas*. They are middling *Islands*, well cloathed with wood, they have

-
- ^a donde va adelgazando mas
 - ^b Megano de Arena blanca
 - ^c que es muy buen Puerto, y hondable ;

have much game ; ^a In Longitude all *Three* are *ten leagues*, from the SEmost it is about 20 leagues to *Cape Corrientes*,^b They who mean to go from *Cape San Lucas* to the *Islands* of *Mazatlan*, must steer East and ENE, and, if the Currents set to the Southward, they should fall in 10 or 12 leagues to windward of the said *Islands*; to the NW are *two small round Islands*, not very high, close to the *Main Land*; on the *East* side is a very good $\phi \rightarrow$ Place, in 4 to 5 fathoms water, clean; The best way into this $\phi \rightarrow$ Place is between the *two Islands*, many *alcatrasses* and other *birds* breed on them: on the *East* side are some *white Farallons*, and to the SE of them runs in a very great *Creek*,^c which is a very good *Port*, and in it is *fresh water*, and close to the shoar there is much *fish*; the best way in, for a large Ship, to the $\phi \rightarrow$ Place is between the *Islands* and the *Main Land*; these *Islands* are in full $23^{\circ} \frac{1}{2}$ N Lat. From these *Islands* to *Cape Corrientes* there are many good *Ports*, and considerable *Rivers* disembogue.^d All the *Inhabitants* are Spaniards, who have great *Estates*.^e

Cape

^a Tienen muchas *Casas* q^d suppose an error of the Press.

^b Then follow within a parenthesis these words which I do not understand (esto se entiende tanto de estas como de las que se tiene dicho Españolas)

^c grandissimo estero

^d desaguan Rios caudalosos.

^e Que por ella se halla tienen grueffas Haziendas

Cape Corrientes is a Bluff Land, very double, with little wood, and to the East, inland, the range of Hills is high and hummocky, ^a which are called *Los Coronados*, to the NE of this *Cape* is a *Great Bay* which runs in to the ENE, more than 10 leagues, it is called *Valle de Vanderas*, to the NNW which is the other side of the *Valle*, are some *small Farallons*, close to *two middling Islets* which are named the *Islas de Tinto*, there is nothing to fear but what is above water.

This *Cape Corrientes* is $20^{\circ}\frac{2}{3}$ N Lat.

^a es la serrania alta, y amojotada

JOURNAL of M. Sauvage le Muet, Officer in the
Ship, Comtesse de Pontchartrain 1714.^a

		E. Long.	Long. fr.	
	Lat. N.	Journal.	Greenwich.	Var.
October 15th.	Winds at N ^o and NNE (3) ^b	A. 28° 20' 257° 42'	236° 26' E 123. 34 W	4° E.
16th.	Cold weather N ^o and NNW	A. 28. 20 259. 9	238. 53 121. 7	4° E.

At 4 PM descryed the *Land* a-head, East 8 leagues distant: It was the Island *Santa Clara*, which, by the Charts, is in 28° 30' N. and 249° E. $\frac{227^{\circ} 44' E}{132. 16 W}$ whereby I find myself a-head of the Ship 174 leagues, which I do not think could happen, but by the *Land* not being marked far enough to the *Eastward*; since the *S. Anthoine* [their consort] had an error the same way of 356 leagues. This *Island* is all high Land, very arid, and the Place we fell in with is a *High Cape* making as expressed in View N^o 1. at the point of the *Cape* is a *very high little Rock* which much resembles a *Sail*.

Fair,

• NB. <i>Macao</i> is reckoned in	134° 53' E
<i>Macao</i> is from Greenwich	113. 37

So that his Longitude is reduced to Greenwich by deducting, 21. 16
I have accordingly done so.

^b The Figures after the *Winds* denote, 3 light breeze, 8 brisk gale, and 9 Fresh gale.

		Latitude N.	Long. $\frac{7}{8}$ Journal.	Long. fr. Greenwich.	Var ⁿ .
17th.	Fair, cold NNW (3)	A. 28° 10'	250° 28'	$\frac{229^{\circ} 12'}{130. 48}$	2° E

We have not seen the Land to-day.

18th.	NW (8)	A. 27. 5	252. 28	$\frac{231. 12}{128. 48}$	1° $\frac{1}{2}$ E
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Saw many *Seals* and large Birds.

At 5 AM got sight of the *Coast* of *California*, extending along our larboard, it appeared as in View N° 2. The Mountains very arid and barren.

19th.	NW (9)	A. 26° 30'	254° 28'	$\frac{233^{\circ} 12'}{126. 48}$	1° 30' E
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20th.	N° and NW (3)	O. 24. 24	255. 9	$\frac{233. 53}{126. 7}$	
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Course from Noon to Noon S 25° 30' E 28 leag^s so that the Lat. by A. and O. is 8 or 9 leagues different.

Course corrected from *Island Santa Clara* SEbE 132 leag^s.

From Noon to 2 PM Course SE 11' and from 2 to 4 PM SEbE 19'

At this time we perceived from mast-head that the *Land* was very *low* and *sandy*, and that it extends to the SSE 10 or 11 leagues; It was judged proper, to guard against this *low Land*, to stand South to Midnight; which we did, and sailed 24' on that Course, from Midnight to 2 AM SbE 8' when we found ourselves within a ^a of the *Land*, it was very *low* and *sandy*, and as the Reflection of the Moon on the *Sand* made a deceptive appearance,

^a Bomaniere.

appearance, we stood off, but as soon as we made a Hummock ^a which stretches a little out, we sounded and got ground at 8 fathoms; at this time we had steered SWbW and WSW to 4 AM and run 8', and from 4 to 6 AM SW 2'. ^b At 6 we were clear of this danger and steered to 8 AM SE 8', from 8 to 12 SEbS 16', so that from putting about in the night and running to the WSW and SWbW we had deepened from 8 to 9, 10 and 12 fathoms water, grey sand and ouze, deepening as we got off. The *Land* is very *dangerous*, and when you are 18 to 20 leagues off, it is proper to steer SSW, and even SWbS; that is to say, being off these *Three Mountains*, or *Paps*, which were seen the 19th bearing EbN 6 leagues [vide View N^o 3.] And the said Hummock at 10 AM bore NW ^c and appeared as in View N^o 4.

21ft.

Fair NW (9) Course from Noon to 8 PM ESE 39', and from 8 PM to 4 AM SE 30', and from 4 to 8 AM ESE 30', and from 8 to Noon SEbE 7¹/₂', all these reduced to one is SEbE 108', and I was at Noon by Observation in $23^{\circ} 15' N$ $256^{\circ} 25' \frac{235^{\circ} 9' E}{124.51 W}$ Var. 1^o 30' E. At 6¹/₂ AM we saw the Land a-head of great extent, we stood along the *low land*, which was very *sandy*, at the extremity of which are *High* ^d *Mountains* which appear as in the View N^o 6. There was much *Weed* and *Seals* about us.

NW (9)

^a Morne.^b q? $\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ L.?^c q? NbW.^d Groffes Montagnes.

22d. NW (9) Course SE $22\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, from 4 to Midnight S 30° ,
then SSE 21° , so that the whole Course was S 43° E $93'$,

Latitude.	Long. ϕ Journal.	Long. fr. Greenwich.	Var ⁿ .
O. $22^{\circ} 5' N$	$257^{\circ} 52'$	$236^{\circ} 36' E$	$1^{\circ} E.$
		$123. 24 W$	

23d. NW E $28^{\circ} 30' N$ $82'$ O. $22. 45$ $259. 10$ $237. 54 E$ $1^{\circ} 30' E$
 $122. 6 W$

24th. NE to NW (9) SE $76\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ O. $21. 45$ $260. 45$ $239. 29 E$
 $120. 31 W$

At 6 PM $\rightarrow$ in the *Chammel* made by the 2d. and 3d.
Island of Three Marias in 25 fathoms *sand* and *ouze*.

The NE Point of 2d *Island* . . . N 5° W $1\frac{1}{2}$ league.
SW D^o D^o . . . NbW 2 leagues.

where it is very high and appears as in View N^o 7.

North Point of 3d <i>Island</i>	. . . EbS and is low Land at	} Vide View
	the extremity.	
South D ^o D ^o . . .	S ^o $\frac{3}{4}$ league.	N ^o 8.

at the extremity of which there are *Rocks* extending a
Cable's Length to the Southward.

At 6 AM the winds came to NNE light breeze,
smooth water, weighed and made fail. At 7 AM the
winds being got round to NEbE we were obliged to
make boards, and at 8 AM we sent our Boat to see in
what Place was the $\rightarrow$, according to the *English In-*
structions, although in this relation no mention is made
of

of an *Islet* or *Rock*, which is to the *North* of the 2d and 3d *Island*; no more than of the 1st *Island*, which is *very flat*, and is the *NWesternmost* of all; *It* is *very woody*, and from the *flat Island* to the 2d *Island* is $1\frac{1}{2}$ league and *It* may be 4 leagues in circuit. The *other Two* are NW and SE with each other. The 4th *Island* is detached from the others 5 leagues, and is ESE from the 3d *Island*, and appears *very high*: There is *another* in sight, which is 4 leagues to the SE, so that there is five, without reckoning the *Rock*, which is near the 1st *flat Island*, and appeared to be a Cannon shot distance from *It*, as in View N. 9. and 10.

- 26th. Various Courses, and we found ourselves near the same Place where we before $\rightarrow$ in 19 sand and ouze, which we attempted to reach, but it falling calm we got our Boats out to tow us to the $\rightarrow$, and at Noon we $\rightarrow$ in 11 fathoms sand and ouze.

North Point of 3d Island	.	.	S 50° W 1 league.
Middle of 2d Island	.	.	W 5° S 3 leagues.

The East Point of that Island has *Breakers* off it, and appears as in the View N. 11. and 12. It is situated in Lat. $21^{\circ} 30' N$ by Observation there.

- 27th. We sent our sick ashore and began *watering*, but it is not good, having a bad taste.

These *Islands* furnish many *Sea-Turtles* which are very bad, and give a bloody flux and Scurvy. There are
T many

many *Paroquets* and ^a which are good to eat; On the other *Island* there are many *Hares* and ^b, which are delicious. *Wood* is easily got, as all these *Islands* are very *woody*; but there is also much *Vermin*, as *Lizards* and monstrous *Snakes*, which are not the least frightend at your approach, like all the other animals.

November 2d. The wind continually at NW, fresh gales, we had remained 12 days at these *Islands*, and were obliged to leave them, as our sick, instead of getting better, became worse; so that we made all dispatch to sea, for *Bandera*, where it is said there is good refreshment — At the *Marias* the Sea makes very bad landing, and sometimes you cannot get ashore at all.

8th. The Winds at SW, a light breeze. At 1 AM weighed from the *Island* 3 *Marias*, and as the day advanced the Wind changed to ESE, and variable to calm.

At 6 PM

The 4th <i>Island</i> bore	SEbS 5 leagues
That where we $\rightarrow$	SW 3 leagues.

The 4th *Island* appeared thus (vide View N. 13.) as I before said, *very flat*, ^c and well wooded like the others. At Its extremity

^a Remiers.

^b Pins.

^c Fort platté, he before said *fort haute*, which better answers the *View*, probably platté is an error of the Transcriber.

extremity are *Two Iflots*, or *Rocks*, like the Point of the 3d, and some *breakers*, which run a great way out, so that it is very dangerous to approach that Point.

9th. Lat. O. $21^{\circ} 15' N$, and during these 24 hours courses as follow, ESE $42'$ SE $21'$ Sbe $6'$ so that we had made the *Coast* of *Mexico* at the Place we intended. There are for a mark *Two Paps*, which at Noon bore NE 5 leagues (vide View under *Plan of Bandera*) at the same time the *Land* to the *Southward*, which is very high arid *Land*, appeared as in the same View.

10th. After running S $9'$ SSE $6'$ and ESE $4' \frac{1}{2}$. At 8 PM $\rightarrow$ in the *Entrance* of the *Bay* of *Bandera* in 9 fathoms sand; At the *Entrance* of It are *Three Iflots*.

The Innermost bore . . . S 50° W $\frac{1}{2}$ league dist.

The other, which is a little flat . . . SWbW $\frac{1}{2}$ league.

The 3d is without the North Point of the

Main, and bore . . . NWbN $\frac{1}{2}$ league.

It is the most *dangerous*, and care must be taken in approaching It.

The *River* in the *Bay* bore . . . EbN 3 leagues.

At 10 AM we weighed to run into the *Bay*, always ranging the *Coast* at discretion; we had *Soundings* from

from 12 to 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 fathoms. The *Coast*, of which I speak, is very clear, you may range it without fear.

19th. We finished repairing our Boats and getting all our *Water* and other *Refreshments*. It is a *Place* very convenient for Vessels making a *Passage* like ours. There are fine fat *Bullocks* which is *excellent Beef*; with plenty of *Game*, as *Deer* and *Wild Hogs*, *Pheasants*, which let you approach as near as you please; we lived on *Game* the 15 days we were here: in short, it is a delightful country.

20th. At 3 PM weighed with the Wind at East, a light breeze, but it falling calm, we were constrained to $\rightarrow$ again, at 9 PM, in 15 fathoms *sand*, $\frac{3}{4}$ league distant from shoar

The *Islets* West 2 leagues.

We continued at $\rightarrow$ all night till 4 AM, when a light air sprung up at East, when we weighed and steered, to pass between the *Islets* and the *Shoal*, named *Portoque*; by which we had entered and knew the *Passage*, this had been determined yesterday evening on account of a *shoal* which, by the information we had received, ought to lye in the *Middle* of the *Great Channel*, but we ourselves had no knowledge of it, and did not even see any appearance of danger.

At

At 11 AM, It being calm, and the *Tide* carrying us towards the *Islots*, we were constrained to $\rightarrow$ within a Cannon-shot of the *Westmost Islet*. These *Islots* lye East and West in the *Entrance* of the *Bay*; and between the *Two Islots* there are *Two Rocks*, above water, and several others even with the *Water's Edge*, on which the Sea *breaks*; this made us judge there is no *Passage* to the *West* of these *Islots*; There are *Two more Rocks*, very white, the nearest is $1\frac{1}{2}$ league distant, and the *smallest*, which at a distance looks like a *Sail*, at $\frac{1}{2}$ league farther West. Between these *two Rocks* are *Shoals* on which it *breaks much*, without any appearance of a *Passage* between them, without running great risk.

The Low Point	.	.	.	.	NEbN 2 leagues
and The Rocks	.	.	.	.	WSW 1 league.

21st. Sent the Boat to found between the *Islots* and on their return they said they had no less than 8 fathoms, and only found *one Shoal* between these *Islots* and *Rocks*, between which there run a strong *Tide* to the South, so that our boat was obliged to hoist her sails to stem the Current. The Winds continuing at North and the *Tide* setting to the South, or on the *Islots*, we were constrained to warp with a Grapling, and At 4 PM, the Winds having died away, we continued at $\rightarrow$ all night. Lat. O $20^{\circ} 40'$ N.

U

At

22d. At 4 AM weighed, the Wind NEbN, a light breeze, we passed at 1 league distance to the Northward of the *Rocks*, after which we stood South.

At 9 AM, we got sight of an *unknown Island*, or *Rock*, not laid down in any *Chart*, nor *Journal* in our possession, It then bore NW 8 or 9 leagues, and it lyes WNW and ESE with the *Iflots* at the *Entrance* of the *Bay of Bandera*: I believe, when you see the 3 *Marias*, not to run any risk, it is proper to fall in to windward of *Bandera*; as the *Coast* is all along very clear: and for this purpose you should steer SE and SEbS 26 or 27 leagues.

	E Long. Journal.	Long. fr. Greenwich.
At Noon Lat. O 20° 35' N.	264° 20'	243° 4' E 116. 56
The <i>Iflots</i> bore	ENE 3½ leagues.	
and The <i>Iflot</i> in the offing	NWbW 3½ leags.	
Cape <i>Corrientes</i>	ESE.	

At the close of the Night we saw the Three *Marias* WNW.

PLAN

PLAN of PORT BANDERA,

Situated in Lat. $20^{\circ} 40' N.$ Long. $264^{\circ} 20' E$ fr. Greenwich. $243^{\circ} 4' E$ No Varⁿ.
 $116. 56 W$

The Northern *Channel* is very good, but you must take care not to pass too near the *Point* of the *Main-Land* on the *North Side*, as it is *foul ground*: In the *Channel* you will have from 9 to 10, 11, 12 and 14 fathoms. Then you may range the *Coast* at discretion, without fear, till you come to *Oyster Point*; then you may ➔, where the ➔ is marked in the *Plan*: The other ➔ is the *Place* where you *water*; It is a *Place* very proper for the *refreshment* of *Vessels* coming from *China*, *Manila* or other long *Voyages*; There is very fine *Beef*, very fat, the best in the *World*; The *Game* is very good; plenty of *Pheasants*, *Wild Hogs*, *Deer*, *Paroquets* and *Wood-Pigeons*.^a There are various *Wild Beasts* as *Lions*, *Tygers*, *Snakes*, &c. The *Wood* here is very inconvenient^b particularly the *Masenville*, which is extremely dangerous to those who walk in the *Morning-dew*, as the least drop of water that falls on the face, exposes one to the hazard of losing the sight, as is well known.

In

• Pigeons ramies.

^b Le Bois y est fort incommodité.

In regard to the *Southern Channel* it is not used; and we were told there is a *Shoal* in Mid-Channel; of this we had no tokens, and it appeared to me very spacious and without danger; and if it was frequented it appears to me better than the *Northern Channel*, as you might turn to windward in it, to go in and come out, sheltered from the *Tides* which in the *Northern Channel* set to the Southward upon the *Islots* in the *Entrance*, of which It is proper to be on your guard.

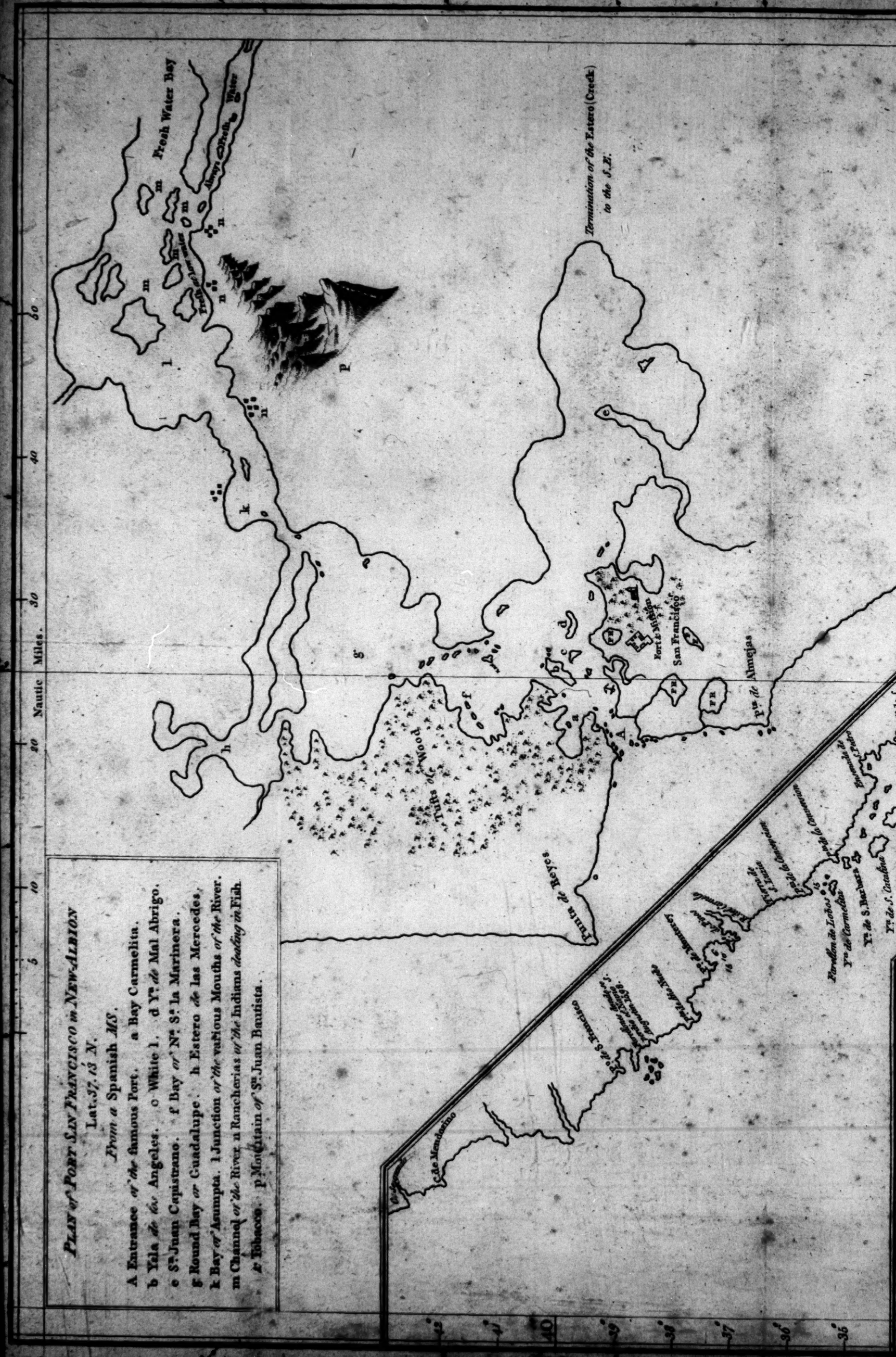
FINIS.

PLAN of PORT SAN FRANCISCO in NEW-ALBION

Lat. 37. 13 N.

From a Spanish MS.

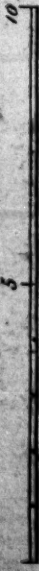
- A Entrance of the famous Port. a Bay Carmelita.
 b Yala de los Angeles. c White I. d Y^a de Mal Abrijo.
 e S^a Juan Capistrano. f Bay or N^a S^a la Marinera.
 g Round Bay or Cuadalupe. h Estero de las Mercedes.
 i Bay or Asumpta. j Junction of the various Mouths of the River.
 m Channel of the River. n Rancherias of the Indians dwelling in Fish
 & Tobacco. p Mountain of S^a Juan Bautista.



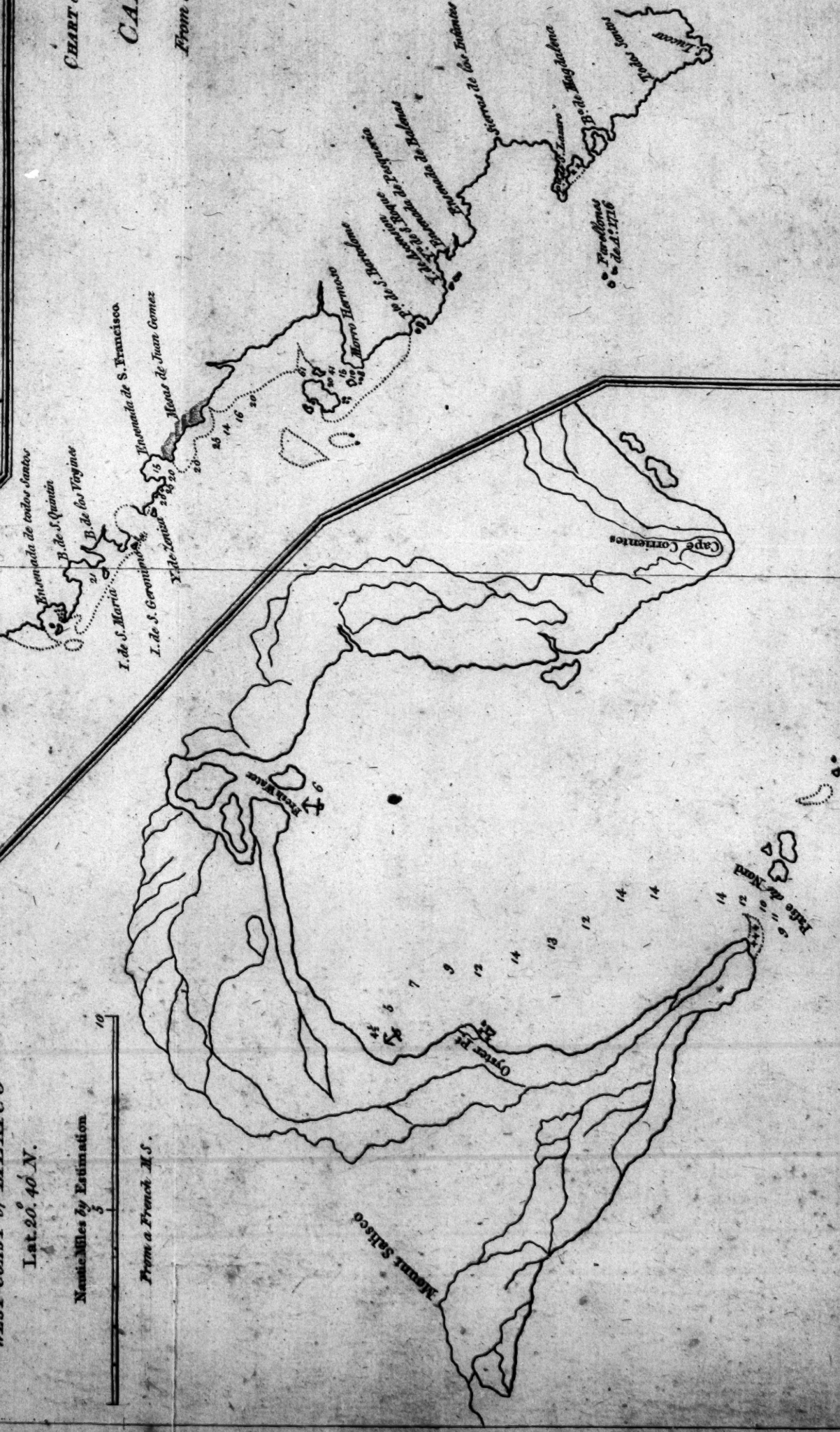
**PLAN of PORT BANDERA
 on the
 West-Coast of MEXICO**

Lat. 20. 40 N.

Nautical Miles by Estimation



From a French MS.



**CHART of the WEST-COAST
 of
 CALIFORNIA
 From a Spanish MS.**

Coast of Mexico to the Northward of BANDERA

